SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XII NO. 148 BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 24 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MARCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 193.
Telephone No. 1889.

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th June	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th „	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th „	DELTA ..		8,097
26th „	CALEDONIA	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th „	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd „	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,387
27th „	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th „	NARKUNDA..		16,227
15th „	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd „	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,641
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I .. HIND		11,430
13th „	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th „	CHINA ..		7,952
27th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
1925			?
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA..		
10th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	7,622
17th „	NARKUNDA..		16,385
24th „	DELTA.. ..	MACEDONIA*	16,227
31st „	NALDERA ..		11,089
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	15,993
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430
21st „	DELTA.. ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th „	CHINA.. ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA..		7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th „	DEVANHA @ .	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th „	DELTA.. ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
@ Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 55
Second „ „	52	„ 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
6th July	MERKARA† ..	8,255
25th „	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd „	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,963
26th „	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st „	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th „	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th „	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers †Proceeds from Karachi.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

24th June	MIRZAPORE †		6,715
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd „	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
25th June ..	BARALA ..	Busreh via K'chi. & P. Gulf Ports 2 p.m.
25th „ ..	KARAGOLA..	East & S. Africa. 12. 15 p.m.
27th „ ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5303	13thJune	27th June
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16th „	28th „
*Tamba Maru	N. Wadi	5843	28th „	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17thJuly	31st „
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6028	28th „	11th Aug.

Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	530	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONKONG

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	16th June	24th June
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	6864	20th June	9th July
*Sumatra Maru	K. Saito	5750	11th July	25th July
*Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	26th July	9th Aug

* Calling at Hongkong.
For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
'Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL $30,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
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OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yoilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
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Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
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ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

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Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
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THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

	Rs.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year	66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year	58,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23	2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	50,00,000
6. Claims paid about	38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay:
MUJMUDAR & CO.,
40, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, South Kanara.
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY,
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds 12,429,181 £1,035,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocjar	Pontianak
Modun	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
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INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., (LTD. & REDUCED.)
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs.	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „	„	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP „	„	1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS „	„	1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:—ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach: „ J. W. Waddell
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MADRAS—Roshan M.A. Minulla, Hussain Saib & Co.
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AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd. R. D. Tata Co., Ltd.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co. Ltd.,
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons Crosfield. Ld.
PORT SWETTENHAM—Harrisons Crosfield, Ld
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.
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SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java) Butterworth Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.,
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SAIGON—A. B. David
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CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
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HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
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KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.,
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
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LONDON—Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters.
The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE, & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF, General Manager.

BELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.
DHOBI TALAO, CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY 2.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE WORLD-FAMOUS PFAFF SEWING MACHINES:—
BRANCHES:—

Nasik	Khandwa	Hubli
Poona	Kolhapure	Dhulia
Sholapure	Sangli	Ahmedabad
Bijapure	Belgaum	&c., &c.,

Fresh consignments received periodically. Obtainable at same prices at all Depots.
No. 11 for family use
No. 31 for Dressmakers and professional tailors.

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ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers
Price List on Application.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILLS Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Vivi), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—Reliable experienced TEACHERS, Graduates and Under-graduates for 3 important High Schools. Also Drawing Masters. Last Advt. Apply with 3 as. Stamps to Box No. 333, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10666

WANTED—A competent CLERK for Foreign Correspondence, one having knowledge of Mechanical Engineering Trade is preferred. Apply to BATLIBOI & CO., 49, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R10645.

WANTED—A qualified MIDWIFE and NURSE for the Viramgam Municipality. Pay according to qualifications, one who knows Gujarati will be preferred. Apply with testimonials to Dr. SUKHLAL JIVANLAL VORA, Chairman, Dispensary Committee, Municipality, Viramgam.
A R19936

WANTED for a boy of fourteen of a Mohamedan family, a respectable and energetic gentleman of high educational attainments as a TEACHER and COMPANION. Those having good experience of teaching and able to take charge of the boy need apply to Box No. 330, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19960

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metalwares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., 4 Jamnagar (Kathiawar.)
A R10529

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING-MASTER for an up-country Mill. Hindoo preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 331, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19962

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK and CANVASSER. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to CH. MOTIBHAI DAHYABHAI MISTRY, Rahat-makers, Anderson Road, Bulsar, B.B. & C.I. Railway.
A 10667

WANTED—A first class experienced CUTTER and MASTER TAILOR. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to the SECRETARY, Lonavla Railway Co-operative Society Ltd., LONAVLA.
A R10665

WANTED—A trained SCIENCE GRADUATE on Rs. 75 for the I Assistant's post in Tara High School, Sandur. Selected candidate must be able to report himself for duty before the undersigned on the 15th July 1924. (Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA IYER, The Dewan of Sandur.
A 19967

WANTED—From 16th August, 1924, for the post of SUPERINTENDENT, The David Sassoon Reformatory, Matunga, a well-educated, middle-aged or young man of good physique, who has tact, patience and firmness, colloquial knowledge of Hindustani essential. One with the additional knowledge of Gujarati or Marathi will receive preference. Apply before the 7th July, 1924, with testimonials and mentioning the salary required to the SECRETARY TO THE MANAGING COMMITTEE of the Institution. Further particulars, if required, will be supplied by the SECRETARY.
A19950

HOUSES FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School Building, third floor, 162, Hornby Road. Apply personally to SECRETARY.
G 13944

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE —Enrolments for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy (G.D.A.) Specialized Banking. (Diploma "C.A.I.B.") General Commerce and B. Com. (London-Colombo Centre) Examinations are proceeding. Apply GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street, Fort.
M R10661

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry locally by regular training, as well as by correspondence, through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Treats chronic and complicated cases through the case record form. Supplies medicine and accessories at wholesale rate. Please apply for prospectus to Dr R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal.
M R10202

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One 1,000 H.P. Musgrave & Sons' Compound jet condensing Horizontal Corliss Engine, High pressure Cylinder, 23" Diameter, Low Pressure Cylinder, 50" Diameter Stroke 6ft. Revolution 50, Fly wheel Diameter 27' and 28 ropes 2", Boiler pressure 165 lbs. The Engine can be seen in a thorough-working order by previous appointment. Write to Box No. 321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 19934

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BRANCH DISPENSARY, going concern, 4th Lane Kamatipura. Owner retiring after 25 years. Apply RODGERS, Chemist, Near Bank, Byculla.
G R10662

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HAVE YOUR LANDS PLOUGHED and HARROWED by Tractor. Efficient, quick and better harvesting results. Apply Box No. 332, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R10663

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. Charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTE of the JAM MFG. CO., LTD., is to be sold ready, tenders of which will be accepted at the Co.'s Office, No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, till THURSDAY 26th instant, accompanied with deposit of Rs. 500.
R10649.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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WANTED.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN
RS. 350—400.

THE APPLICANT should be an experienced draughtsman and should have had at least 5 years' practical training in either a Locomotive or Carriage and Wagon Workshop. He should have actually worked as a draughtsman in the Drawing office of one of the leading Railways in India. In addition to his practical experience, he should possess a good general and technical education, be capable of handling the work of a leading draughtsman of framing estimates and making such calculations as a draughtsman is usually expected to make. Applications giving a brief description of training, etc., together with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Khargpur.
C19943

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1245 of 1924.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 4th day of April 1924.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V., rr. 1,5,7 and 8 and O.VIII. r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE MULJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, having its registered office in the Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, within the Fort in Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

CHUNILAL KESHAVLAL SHAH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Cloth Merchant, residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort in Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff Company claims from the defendant Rs. 3,062 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 24th March, 1922, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment debt at 6 per cent. per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 22nd day of July 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other persons able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 10th day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

R. B. PATEL,

The 10th day of April, 1924.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

A true copy.

AMBALAL S. PARIKH,
For Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji & Devidas.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C19970

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

TO BE peremptorily sold pursuant to the decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 400 of 1922 (wherein Hari Singh Nehal Chand are the Plaintiffs and Raja Bahadur Raghuji Rao Bhonsle is the Defendant) and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1923, by the Registrar of the said Court in his Sale room in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 11th day of July, 1924, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon the undermentioned Jewelleries:—

LOT 1. An image of Sree Ram Chandraji and Sita, carved out of an exceptionally fine quality emerald in one piece on a gold stand. Total weight 332 Rattees.

LOT 2.—An image of Sree Lakshmanji, carved out of a good quality emerald set in gold. Total weight 90 Rattees.

LOT 3—An image of Sree Bhamatji, carved out of one piece emerald with stand set in gold. Total weight 90 Ratees.

LOT 4.—An image of Sree Satrughanji, carved out of one piece emerald with stand set in gold. Total weight 88 Rattees.

LOT 5—One emerald Shiva-linga, set on an engraved emerald stand (Jalahari). Total weight 60 Rattees.

LOT 6—One diamond Shiva-linga, set on a carved emerald stand (Jalahari). Total weight 95 Rattees.

LOT 7.—One two-row Necklace, nicely matched of 44 exceptionally fine diamond Tabeez and 51 round emerald beads.

The conditions of sale may be seen at the office of Messrs. PUGH AND CO., the Plaintiffs' Attorneys at 10, Old Post Office Street, during the usual office hours or at the office of the Registrar on any day before the sale and will be produced at the time of sale. The articles of jewellery mentioned above may be inspected at the office of the said Registrar any MONDAY or FRIDAY between 2-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. on 24 hours' previous notice being given to the Attorneys for the parties, viz., Messrs. Pugh and Co., and Mr. Girin Sen.

PUGH AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Registrar.

High Court, O. S.
Calcutta, the 4th June, 1924.

ADVERTISEMENT.

These rare and antique articles of jewellery form a portion of the family collection of the Bhonsla Rulers of Nagpur. They go back to the time of the Peshwas and even earlier and are of very great Historic value apart from their artistic interest which is inestimable. They are among the finest specimens of the Gem Cutter's Art in any country, and are unique in Indian Art. Some of the stones are of very fine quality and themselves possess an intrinsic value apart from their workmanship.

(Sd.) GIRIN SEN,
Defendant's Attorney.

10, Hastings, Street,
4th June, 1924. C19918

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 1059 of 1924.)

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 26th day of March, 1924.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V., rr. 1,5,7 and 8 and O.VIII. r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, having its registered office in the Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MOHANLAL MAGANLAL GANDHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at 59, Laxmidas Market, Post No. 2, Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff company claims from the defendant Rs. 3,000 (three thousand) with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 24th March, 1922, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment debt at 6 per cent. per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 22nd day of July 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by som other persons able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 1st day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 1st day of April, 1924.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

A true copy.

AMBALAL S. PARIKH,
For Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji & Devidas.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C19971

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT RIPON ROAD, PACKMORIA STREET AND DOONGRI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mohamed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and Aba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indentures of Mortgage and additional security bearing date 20th January, 1921, and 13th July, 1922, respectively, and made the former between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part and the latter between the mortgagors of the first part, Haji Abdulla Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani of the second part and the mortgagees of the third part.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on different dates and time given as under on the premises:—

RIPON ROAD PROPERTY. THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Southern side of Ripon Road or Ghellabhai or Dulabhdas Street, admeasuring 167 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 159 and 160, and New No. B/13667, Old Survey No. 262 and New Survey No. 1B/3559 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1571, and bounded on the East by the property of Annabai, wife of Sulemanji Adamji, on the West by the property of Mahomedji Mulla Valiji, on the North by the Ripon Road or Ghellabhai or Dulabhdas Street and on the South by the vacant ground of David Sassoon which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3854 (1), Street No. 41.

SHAIKH ABDULLA PACKMORIA STREET PROPERTY, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Shaikh Abdulla Packmoria Street, containing by admeasurement 537 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. —— New No. 7623, Old Survey Nos. 1189 and 1190, New Survey No. 4513 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 4314 and in the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 79-28 and 7944 and Street Nos. 15631 and 91, 92, 22 to 1885 to 89, and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Mohorambhai Moosabhai but now of Gulabchand Dewchand, on the West by the said Abdulla Packmoria Street, on the North by the Second Cooper Street, and on the South by the First Cooper Street.

DOONGRI STREET PROPERTIES, on MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. and at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort in and fronting on the Western side of Doongri Street containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 825-825, New Nos. 6562, 6563, Old Survey Nos. 138-138, New Survey Nos. 2713-2713, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 354 and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 131 and Street Nos. 408, 412 and bounded on the East by the Doongri Street, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on the South by the property of Bodha Dossa.

DOONGRI STREET PROPERTY, on MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with a shed standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort, in and fronting on the Western side of Doongri Street containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 823, New No. 6559, Old Survey No. 139 and New Survey No. 2713 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 354 and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1317 and bounded on the East by the Doongri Street aforesaid, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Waghji Cooverji and on the South by the property firstly mentioned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

FURNITURE SALE AT ALTAMONT ROAD.

Under instructions from G. C. Walker, Esqr., Solicitors, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Altamont Lodge, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furnitude, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards and dumb waiters rich carpets, table ornaments, fancy vases, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, corner cabinets, teapoys, E. table fans, E. ceiling fans and lamps, roll top writing table, glass door silver cabinets, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, one sweet tone cottage piano, phonograph, ice box, perambulator, meat safes, aluminium utensils, garden roller, lawn mower, joeks fan, iron stove, wall clock, hat stands, easy chairs, cane furniture, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUTHOUSES, GARAGE ETC., at REYNOLDS ROAD, NEAR CLUB ROAD KNOWN AS "CHAGLA MANZIL."

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Mr. Currimbhoy Allibhoy Chagla the undermentioned immoveable property will be put up for sale by public auction on Monday the 14th July 1924, by Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., Auctioneers, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 10th March, 1921, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land, containing an area of nine hundred and eighty-four square yards or thereabouts and situate on and being Plot No. 40 of the West Agripada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay and bounded on the East by Plot No. 42 of the said estate leased to the trustees of the Bombay Scottish Education Society and the Secretary of State for India in Council on the South by Reynolds Road on the West by Plot No. 38 leased to Abdul Kader Haji Gulmahomed Esmail and on the North by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and which land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under New Survey No. 3527 together with the dwelling house thereon consisting of a ground floor and one upper floor and a ground floor outhouse and a motor shed assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 4101 (5) Street No. 40.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned auctioneers or to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their office Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 24th June, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD OPEN CARVED AND PLAIN ARTISTIC DESIGNED JACOBIAN PATTERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ROBERT BENJAMIN AND OTHER, SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO BY WINKELLMANS, GRAMOPHONE, CARPETS, OLD BLACKWOOD CARVED FURNITURE, FULL SIZE ENGLISH SAFE, ENGLISH ICE BOX, SILVERWARE, GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Government Bungalow, No. 8 Queen's Road, opp. Church Gate Station, especially made-to-order household and office furniture of various designs, as also of choice Jacobian patterns, consisting of Jacobian sliding dining table, chairs, sideboard to match, diner wagons dumbwaiter, English ice box, rich carpets, Queen Anne patterned drawing room cabinet, tapestry lined Chesterfield suites, American Roll top office tables, Electric A.C. and D. C. table fans, hall lamps, old blackwood open carved cupboards, English safe, mirror-back hatstands, writing table and chairs, lady's chival dressing table and almyrahs to match, marble top tables, music teapoys, clock vases, ornaments, glass, crockery, platedware, etc.

Property of Major Walter F. Bird, I.A.S.C.

Catalogues to be published and property on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th June, 1924

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 25th June, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers:—By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Alimahomed Nathalal and Co., of Nagdevi Street: 8 Cases Tools consisting of Shears, Pincers, Plyers, Tools, Screwdrivers, Vices etc., 5 Cases Tools consisting of Automatic Drills, Breast Drills, Bench Drills, Bench Vices, Punchees, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned: 20 Bales Printing Paper, 1 Case Tracing Paper.

By order of the parties concerned:—3 Cases Pressing Buttons, Black and White, 42 Kegs each 9 cwt., Rose Nails 1 1/2 in., 4 Boxes Square Hooks and Eyes, 1 Motor Car Pleasum Stelite 4 Seater Open Body, 1 Sidley Daisy Motor Car, 6 Seater 18/24 Horse Power.

By the order of Seth Mulchand Keshovji and on account and at the risk of Mohomedali Amiji Coachbuilder.

1 Ring, set with 8 Diamonds.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 26th day of June, 1924, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Choonilal and Co.

Sale at N. C. Victoria Docks at 3 p.m. (S.T.): 48 Cases Hurricane Globes "Ajanu" 5 in. 12 Cases Glass Chimneys Favourite 14 in. Anchor Brand 2 Cases Glass Chimneys Duplex Double Wick 27 c/m., 5 Cases White Glass Shades No. 450/14 in. 5 Cases White Glass Shades No. 9690/10 in.

Sale at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the same day as above at No. 5 Warehouse Princess Docks: 13 Cases Glass Chimneys, Slip 5/8 in. 13 Cases Glass Chimneys Favourite 14 in.

Sale at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) at No. A Alexandra Docks:—102 Cases Hurricane Globes, "Ajanu" 5 in. 6 Cases Enamelled Pots 26/30 c/m.

The goods will be sold in the condition they are and the buyers will be deemed to have inspected the goods and satisfied themselves as to their condition at the time of sale. 25 per cent. deposit at the time of sale, balance to be paid and delivery taken within 3 days of the sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th June, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KANDAWADY WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Jatashanker Govindji, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Dhondu Shankerrao Telang, the mortgagor, in pursuance to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 9th October 1923, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 12th day of July 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of ground land with tenements situated thereon and lying and being in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bearing D ward No. 790, street No. 1, Kandawadi, passage No 3 and new survey No. 7498 and cadastral survey No. 232 Girgaon Division and bounded on the East by Mughbhat Cross Lane, on the West by Kandewadi passage No. 3, on the North by Sweeper's Lane and on the South by Kandewadi (public road)

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs., Pandia & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 76 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th June 1924.

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AMUSEMENTS.

CINEGOERS OF BOMBAY
WATCH & WAIT FOR
THE MOST STARTLING
ANNOUNCEMENT EVER
MADE IN THE HISTORY
OF CINEMA IN INDIA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"A WOMAN OF PARIS"
Featuring EDNA PURVIANCE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"JEALOUSY"
Featuring MATHESON LANG.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
"CHU CHIN CHOW".
Featuring BETTY BLYTHE.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
SEE THE FEARLESS OUTDOORS GIRL WHO
SOLVES THE MYSTERY!
DARES THE DANGERS!
OUTWITS HER ENEMIES!
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"HAUNTED VALLEY"
A Gigantic Western Mystery Melo-drama!
A PATHE SERIAL
PATHE GAZETTE AND A PATHE COMEDY.
Time:—5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Daily
Saturdays, Sundays, and Bank Holidays,
Matinee at 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Super Production
VISMI-SADI
or
TWENTY CENTURY
in 9 Reels.
Daily:—5, 7, 9, and 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
National Film Co's.
SATI ANJANI
or
BIRTH OF HANOOMAN
A mighty picture with an universal theme.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
NOVELTY
CINEMA PRESENTS
To-Night and This Week
at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Eastern Film Co.; New Production
BAL SHRINGI
In 6 Splendid Reels.
NEXT SATURDAY
SATI PADMINI
or the
BEAUTY OF RAJASTHAN.
The New Historical Production of Maharashtra Film Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 23.

Algie, Burkhat, Calcutta.
Dalgoma, Baker, Karachi.
City of Brisbane, Seaborne, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

June 23.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Merkara, Harvey, Karachi.
Hakodate Maru, Takahashi, Kobe.
Mirzapore, Jones, Kobe.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
Steamer Clan Macintyre for Antwerp.
Steamer Vigo for Hull.

S S Algie:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Algie, 3373 tons, Captain F T Burkhat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S City of Brisbane:—The City Line steamer City of Brisbane, 4527 tons, Captain Seaborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Hakodate Maru:—The N Y Kaisha's steamer Hakodate Maru, 3226 tons, Captain S Takahashi, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Mirzapore:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Mirzapore, 4135 tons, Captain C Jones, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, June 23.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wartenfel, 3766 N F, N.F. L Edwards.
2 Vizo 3243, Hull, N F, J F & Co.
4 Castalia, 4083, L'pool, 26/6, Graham and Co
7 Macedonia 5247 London 5/7, M M & Co.
7 Elysia, 4002, Liverpool, 10/7, W and A Graham and Co.
9 Delta 9280 Aden, 28/6 M M and Co.
14 Wakasa Maru 3504 Japan, 28/6 N Y Kaisha.
15 Canara 2889 N.F. N. F. M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Graciana, 2252, K'chi, N.F., S S N Co.
2 Cl Macintyre 3053, Karachi, 6/7 J F & Co.
5 Barala 1899 Basra, 25/6 M M & Co.
7 Hymettus, 2985, Cal, N.F., M M and Co.
8 Mirzapore, 4135, N F, M M & Co.
10 & 11 Axenfels, 3,304, K'chi, 17/6, L Edwards Ltd.
10-11 Algie, 3373, New York, 2/7, Volkart Bros.
12-13 Bankura, 1905, Busreh, N.F., B I S N Co.
14 Shuja 3112 Man. 25/6, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gairsoppa 3277, Rangoon, 21/6 M M & Co.
C & 2 Chinkoa, 3,295 N F, NF, M M Co.
C & R City of Batavia L'pool, 24/6 K N & Co.
D & E Hakodate Maru 3254 Japan, 26/6 N Y Kaisha.
H Maur 649 Bkok 24/6 F F C and Co.
M Varela, 1932, Basra, N.F., M M and Co.
P Siljam 2729 Dunkirk, N F T M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 1st August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 30th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha due about 28th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi due about 18th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 28th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about [illegible] July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares due about 12th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Vallencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 25th August, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 1st August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 18th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo (not fixed), Agent James Findlay Co.
Urbino (not fixed), Agent James Findlay Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Trantenfels due about 25th June, Agent L Edward.
Reichenfels due about 7th July, Agent L Edward.
Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

[illegible]kerk due about [illegible] June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Kidderkerf due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Sommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugola due about 29th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Isonzo due about 6th July, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.
Pilsna due about 18th July, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM GENOA.

Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.
Fillippo Artello due about 20th July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lamb due about 7th July, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Voyage due about 7th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 28th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru due about 17th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Awa Maru due about 28th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru due about 9th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Alipore due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 23rd July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 26th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Kerapura due about 28th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 12th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 26th July, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

June 23.

S S Clan Macintyre for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, Birla Bros Ltd.
S S Macedonia for London:—7000 cwts oil cake, N V Velmahomad; 15 bales cow hides, V Madhawji and Son.
S S City of Batavia for Dunkirk:—50 bales cotton, Bhaidas Cursondas and Co.
S S Castalia for Glasgow:—2000 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co; 87 bales cotton yarn, J A Begbie and Co Ltd.
S S Castalia for Piraeus:—3 bales cotton yarn, The Central India S W and M Co Ltd; 24 cwts dry casings, A D Meyer.
S S Castalia for Marseilles:—1000½ cwts crushed myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co; 105 cwts gum, B Koowarji and Co Ltd.
S S Castalia for Salonica:—24 bales cotton yarn, G Radhakishandas.
S S Castalia for Liverpool:—17 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1001 cwts myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros; 73 bales cotton, S Joharmall; 900½ cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 11 bales wool, D Kundunmull; 11 bales wool, S Ramchander; 4 bales wool, S Hasan and Co; 22 bales wool, L Hassan; 10 bales wool, Velji Babulbhai; 10 bales wool, J A Beghie and Co Ltd; 80 cwts cotton, seed, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 20 bales wool, Khimji Visram and Co; 60 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 8 bales wool, 750 cwts oil cake meal, R J Daver; 784 cwts groundnut oil cake, Ajmera and Co.
S S Axenfels for Ghent:—55 bales cotton, A Durst.
S S Axenfels for Rotterdam:—202 bales cotton, K Pirosha.
S S Axenfels for Antwerp:—660 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros Ltd; 117 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.
S S Axenfels for Hamburg:—100 cwts deer horns, J Rahemtoola; 55 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 50 bales cotton fly, Khimji Vishram and Co; 6 bales wool, Shamjimal; 552 cwts old pickers, C S Mohan and Co.
S S Pentowy for Ghent:—101 bales cotton, Bhaidas Cursondas and Co.
S S Capodimonte for Genoa:—220 bales cotton, H M Mehta and Co; 220 bales cotton, Langley and Co.
S S Capodimonte for Naples:—6000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
S S Wartenfels for Hull:—4000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.
S S Wartenfels for Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.
S S Cracovia for Trieste:—165 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 120 bales cotton, K M Nahoo.
S S Cracovia for Bourges:—2 bales cotton yarn ring, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.
S S Elysia for Liverpool:—51 bales cotton, 3900 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.
S S Algie for New York:—8000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 2 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 299½ cwts cummin seed, 40 cwts sandalwood, 20 cwts cardamoms, E Virjee and Co; 500 cwts cummin seed, M Ibadalli and Co; 2 bales wool, S M Siddiq; 4000 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
S S Algie for Philadelphia:—208 bales wool, Shamjimal.
S S Hakodate Maru for Shanghai:—48 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co; 1 bale cotton, Amersey Damodar.
S S Wakasa Maru for Shanghai:—1200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd; 1400 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.
S S Wakasa Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.
S S Wakasa Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Mrs Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.
S S Argun Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.
S S Argun Maru for Kobe:—80 bales cotton, J Cotton T Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Lalji Naranji and Co.
S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—93 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.
S S Mirzapore for Hongkong:—50 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.
S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

June 23.

S S Naldera from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—60 boxes bar gold, 10 boxes sovereigns, 16 boxes gold coins, 2 boxes specie, 23 casks ink, 3 casks gum, 51 bundles Times of India weekly paper, 33 cases silk yarn, 7 cases quinine, 14 cases fresh provisions, 32 cases confectionery, 27 cases sugar, 50 cases sauce, 20 cases pearl barley, 25 casks barley, 4 casks starch, 10 cases cigarettes, 30 drums mineral burning oil, 24 drums 2 cases paint, 4 cases cotton, 15 bundles asbestos rope, 1137 cases brandy, 90 cases wine, 28 cases 11 bales books, 16 cases 1 bk. drapery, 700 casks cement, 9 cases printing paper, 8 cases accumulators, 12 cases biscuits, 20 cases vinegar, 24 cases oil varnish, 50 bags 20 D/bags glue, 8 cases dry colour, 70 barrels 70 drums lubricating oil, 10 bags paraffin wax, 3 cases candles, 46 cases distance pieces, 46 cases keys, 13621 steel sleepers, 7 cases preserves, 5 cases embrocation, 10 cases typewriters, 453 plates plates and spelter, 25 bundles yellow metal sheet, 2 cases medicinal liquid paraffin, 8 cases 67 casks tallow, 480 casks whitting, 125 cases gin, 12 cases photos material, 5 cases copper wire, 10 cases common soap, 9 cases powder etc, 24 bales canvas, 10 cases cycle parts, 17 bales life belt jackets, 8 cases caps, 18 cast iron valves, 11 bales 6 cases paper, 11 cases writing paper, 109 drums carbolic disinfecting fluid, 103 cases whisky, 8 cases pistachu, 4 casks ivory, 46 cases provisions, 5 bales wrapping paper, 30 cases kia-ora-lemon squash, 3 cases O T mineral water, 15 cases blackings, 20 cases iron tacks, 7 drums Callenders' cable.

From Port Said:—25 bales cotton.

From Gibraltar:—3 cases saffron, 35 cases wine, 1211 cases vermouth, 1100 bags almonds, 5 bales baurrette thread, 17 cases pharmo. products, 7 cases velvet ribbon, 68 cases mineral water, 170 cases brandy, champaign and liquor, 2 cases imitation silver wire, 25 cases imitation silver lametta, 2 cases imitation gold lametta, 10 cases imitation gold thread, 7 cases imitation silver thread, 46 cases fil-de-schaffe.

S S Canara from Calcutta, Agents British India S N Co Ltd:—5310 tons Bengal coal, 3414 bags rice, 100 bales hessian cloth, 845 bags betelnuts, 90 bales jute twine G bags, 27 bales jute twine, 25 bundles old gunnies, 40 cases medicines, 10 cases cocoa, 50 cases matches, 310 chests 238 full chests 62 half chests tea, 250 bales gunnies bags, 80 bales B twill G bags, 297 bags dry ginger, 224 bales heavy cess G bags.

S S Mour from Bangkok, Agents F F Campbell and Co:—800 pieces teak plank, 45609 pieces 6257 bundles teak scantlings, 632 pieces teak squares.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, June 24.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

4124-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Burjorji Dorabji Baria vs. Mahomedalli Abdulalli Rajkotewalla, Mehta L and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3493-21—Madhavji and Co, N H Moos v Shamji Anandji, Vachha and Co.
4176-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jehangir Cursetji Ghadialy v. Jamshed Boman Irani and anr, Dubash and Co.
4149-21—Merwanji K and Co, Surajmal Badrinarayen v Badridas Hanumandas, Tyabji D and Co.
4245-21—Payne and Co, Sha Sarabhoy Surajmal and Co. v Sakalchand Khemchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1699-22—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Ebrahimji and Co. v Gulam Husein Meherally, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
4152-22—Surveyor and Co, Tokersey Karsi, Huseinbhai Ahmedbhai, Madhavji and Co.
2063-22—Little and Co, The Majestic Paint Trading Co, Shanker Rajaram Zinanji and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
896-22—Dabholker and J, Manilal Rajaram Mehta, Daji Babaji Pawar, Mulla and M.
4440-22—Mirza and M, Mahadu Anand, Vasa Bhikha Koli Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE (RENT SUIT.)

1021-24—Mulji Th and Co, Bayabai alias Rehmabir v Abdeally Tyabaly Havelivala, Chitnis K and M.
1052-24—Kharas and Co, Jamnadas Parbhudas and Co v Valimahomed Jamal.
1114-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahim Currim Hanji v Gangoobai wife of Raghunath Chavan.
1150-24—Ferreira and V, Abdul Rehman Haji Vahedna v Abdul Satar Ali Mahomed Patel, Jehangir G and B.
925-24—Smetham B and L, Paul Miranda v Ganeshmal Mayachand Marwaree.
975-24—Shamrao M and H, Bai Dosibai Ardeshir Daruwala v Bai Hirabai Nanabhai Nanaseth, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1051-24—Matubhai J and M, Akberally Sarafali and ors v Joshi Premji Fakir and ors, Captain and V, Rele and Co.
1216-24—Matubhai J and M, Vassanji Kallianji Oka v Ishwardas Chunilal and anr.
1310-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw and ors v Hormusji Ruttonji Umrigar, G B Pandya.
1300-24—Nanavaty and Co, Gopikison Gangadhar v Nandlal Kisonlal Maniar.
1467-24—Tyebji D and Co, Umar Haji Ali v Khudabux Kaloo and ors.
1495-24—Thakoredas and Co, Thakoredas Atmaram Gandhi and ors v J F Miranda.
1512-24—Payne and Co, Parmanand Jadhavji Modi and anr v Joseph Antao.
885-24—Patell and E, Haji Ismail Ahmed Porebundervalla v Syed Imtiazhusein Mehdi Husein and anr, Shroff and L.
955-24—Payne and Co, Poospramnal Gootji Shinghani v The Official Assignee of Bombay and ors.
160-24—Little and Co, The Trustees of the Port of Bombay v Merwanji Bomanji Casinath.
1022-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Narotam Vithaldas Balkrishna Kerobs Mantri.
1151-24—Mulla and M, Govindji Harsev and Co v Mohanlal Devchand Javeri, Mulji T and Co.
1155-24—Dabholker and J, Karsondas Natha and ors v D B Silva and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
1444-24—Payne and Co, The New Piece-goods Bazar Co v Thakar Lalji J Sooverji and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1996/14983-21—N C Dalal and Co, Velji Mulji and Co v. Rahimbux Khodabux, Dharamsy D and Co.
531/6045-21—Manchershaw and N, Vassonji Liladhar and others, v Tarmahomed Haji Adamji and another, M B Chothia, Raghvaya N and Co.
530/6044-21— Do. Do. Do. Do.
1379/14732-21—In Person, Habib Casum v. The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., Crawford B and Co Payne and Co.
5373-21—Mehta L and Co, Bai Moti Gauri widow v Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya Bawa and ors, Payne and Co, Matubhai J and M.
1455/15648-21—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhji Bhagwanji v Lakhmichand Maneckchand and others, Edgelow G W and Co.
1502/16182-21—Mehta L and Co, Bai Moti Gauri widow v Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya Bawa and ors, Payne and Co, Matubhai J and M.
1932/26591-21—Dharamsy D and Co., Onkerlal Girdharlal and another v Madanlal Gopalji, Thakoredas and Co.
2375/25132-21—Madhowji and Co, Bai Kaboobai, Raichand Foolchand, Motichand and D.
2390/25229-21—G B Pandya, Pasu Hardu and others v Erachsha Dadabhai, Mulla and M.
4713-21—Madhowji and Co, Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co, v Chabildas Nathubhai, Purnanand C and J.
5275-21—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation v J. Burjorji and Co., Madhowji and Co.
5363-21—Raghnava N and Co, Jagraj Chunilal, Madadeo Panalal and others, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.
5305-21—Daphtary F and D, Girdharlal Gordhandas, vs. The Morarji Goculdas Spng. and Wg. Co Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1531-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co v Kabhai Vithal, Dubash and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5793-23—Craigie B and C, Dadiba H Billimoria and Co v Nowroji F Nowroji, J P Wallace and Co.
732-23—Manchershaw and N, Makanji Joraji v Sugarmal Nihalchand and ors v Purnanand C and J, Amarchand and M.
3951-22—Kanga and S, Nensey Meghji and ors v Domingo Arico, Surveyor and Co.
9-23—Captain and V, Deokaran Nanji v Ratilal Mancharam Vehini, N C Dalal.
4577-23—Mulji Th and Co, The Official Assignee v Chandulal Dayalbhoy, Tyabji D and Co.
4851-23—Vrajlal and Co, Amulakh Amichand and Co v Megha Permanand, Vachha.
4983-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of City of Bombay v Keshav Waghe, Mirza and M.
5046-23—Kanga and Co, Narandas Ranchordas v Purshotamdas Odhavji Bhatt, Ferreira and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

3-24—Re. Dadabhai Pestonji Shroff, Ardeshir H D and Co, Pestonji D Shroff, Kaikhasru D Shroff, Jhaveri and Co.
2841-21—Malvi M R and Co, Manilal Nagindas, Nandlal Sunderlal, Daphtary F and D.
2798-21—Pandia and Co, Ramdas Bhoja, Mathuradas Dossa and others, Payne and Co.
3541-21—Malvi M R and Co, Rampertap Devidutt and another, Shivlal Bhagatram and others, Tyabji D and Co.
2177-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Raoji Ghella, N C Dalal and Co.
4798-21—Mulji Th and Co, Nathubhai Maganlal, Nandlal Vijayavalabhdas and others, Daphtary F and D.
1215-21—Mulla and M, Bai Manibai widow, Bai Vejbai widow and others, Captain and V.
1280-21—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Purshotam, Kanji Keshodidas, Mulla and M.
1516-21—Craigie B and Co, Charandas Vassanji Thakar and another, Pragji Dayal Hariani and others, Tyabji D and Co, Manchershaw and N.
2154-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswantlal Wadilal, Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.
1683-21—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Bhikaji and Co v Ismail A H Moosa, Payne and Co.
1725-21—Thakoredas and D, Gulamhusein Bandeali Harji v Manilal Gulabchand, Captain and V.
2199-21—Kharas and Co, Narayan Jangaya v Kheraj Jumant and ors, Amin and D, Little and Co, Motichand and D.
2322-21—Madhowji and Co, Fatehchand Rina and anr v Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and ors, Amin and D.
2389-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Maneklal Vadilal and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Motichand and D.
2547-21—Subnis G and S, Pandarinath Mortand Solake v Jadunabai widow and anr, Amin and D.
1167-21—Craigie B and C, Bexler Macehtor and Co Ltd v Sir Adamji Pirbhoy and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.
1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhoy Kotwal v Vallabhdas Naranji and anr, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.
2176-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Khimji Arjun, Amin and D.
2482-21—Dharamsi D and Co, Abu Baker Usman v Rahimbhai Ahmed and anr, Dabholkar and J.
1752-20—Tyebji D and Co, Goswami Shri Madhusudan Lalji Vrijlalji Maharaj v Nagarali Samsudin Lokhandwala and anr, Chitnis K and M.
1328-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Khura Shaji Kaisha Ltd v Premchand Tribhowan and Co, Payne and Co.
2466-21—M V Gokhale, Shamrao Yeshwant v Gopal Yeshwant and ors, M V Gokhale, Mantri and Co.
4145-22—Jehangir M and S, Gopal Yeshwant Rele v Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Sabnis G and S.
1800-21—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Mulakhram Dhamuka, Kanga and Co.
2635-21—N C Dalal, Bamchand Gopalji v Kantishanker Jetashanker, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

48-20—Jamsedji R and D, Naumilal Chhota and another v Hirabai widow, Shroff and V.

SHORT CAUSES.

3797-23—Dubash and Co, Nusserwanji S Engineer v Velji Dharamsi and Co, Malvi M R and Co.
4266-23—Manchershaw and N, Phiroz D Cooper vs Fatehalli Mulla Alibhay, Pocha and Co.
4310-23—Mulji R and Co, Bai Kasturbai vs Vanmalidas Lukhmidas.
2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigoin and Crotier vs. Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.
4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabseth, vs Navalchand Malukchand, Amarchand and M.
4321-23—Chitnis K and M, Jamshedji Curshedji Panthaki vs Kekobad M Omrigar and another, Mohile P and G.
3772-23—Dikshit M and Co, M D Vora and Co vs. Bhimji Govindji, Purnanand C and J.
3799-23—Manchersaw and N. Phiroz D Cooper, vs Samsuddin Mulla Alibhoy, Unwalla P and P.
4356-23—Captain and V, Racholdas Gidumal and Co, Fazal Husein Momlabux and another Judah and Sons.
4224-23—Mehta L and Co, R J Mistry and Co v Sadasiv Rajaram Desai and Co, Payne and Co.
3706-23—Motichand and D, Ramchandra B Joonekar v Valchand Nanchand Shah and anr Mohile P and G.
4117-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Anant Balwant Modak and anr, Captain and V.
4244-23—Kanga and Co, N H Moos v K R P Shroff and ors, Payne and Co.
1829-23—Edgelow G W and Co., Lakhmichand Padamsey v Bhawan Amulukh, Ferreira and V.
4331-23—Amarchand and M, Gordhandas Nathalal v Ramnarayen Rajmal, Purnanand C and J.
603-24—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cawasji Dinshaw v Badrudin Ahmedji and Co.
4937-22—Khandwalla and Chh, Lalubhai Ranchoddas v Dipchand Hemraj, Shah and Co.
110-22—Craigie B and C, Dawier Campbell Patton an dors v J N Singh and Co Ltd, Madhowji and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2407-23—Daphtary F and D, Mafatlal Gagalbhai v Karani and Co, Motichand and D, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

2288-23—Motichand and D, Karani and Co, vs. Mafatlal Gagalbhai and another, Daphtary F and D.
4196-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and others, vs. Doongrsey Tricumdas and others, Merwanji K and Co.
1089-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hasanmia Cumrudin and Son, vs. Oodesi and Co, Shamrao M and H.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1042-17—Mulla and M, Haji Umer Haji Husein v M A Patheria, Mehta L and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1292-23—Ferreira and V, Braza Fernandes v Marie F C Fernandez and anr, M B Chothia, Little and Co.
2699-23—Motichand and D, Chetalal Kothari and Co., v Latiff Gani, Matubhai J and M.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

525-20—Pandia and Co, Hargowandas Tulsidas, Maneckbai widow and another, Shroff and L.

LONG CAUSES.

743-21—Motichand and D, Jesswantlal Vadilal, Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.
2332-19—Kanga and Co, Passumal Harbhagwandas, Mussa Abdulla and another, Matubhai J and M.
77-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Usman and Co, Jivraj Balu Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., and another, Merwanji K and Co, Craigie B and C, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3273-20—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Keshrising Chandmal, Pragji Ladha, Mulla and M.
97-18—Edgelow G W and Co, The Gujrathi Ging and Wvg Co Ltd v Harichand and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5527-23—Malvi M R and Co, The Century Flour Mills Co Ltd v Pandurang Vinayakrao Joshi, Shroff and L.
3105-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Charandas Ukeda and another Malvi M R and Co.
310-23—Crawford B and Co, The Royal Bank of Scotland v Rahim Kasam and Son, Khanderao L and M.
1757-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Ghelabhai Vithaldas Parekh, Malvi M R and Co.
2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd, Habib Tar Mahomed, Mulla and M.
1214-23—Captain and V, Monji Velji v Joshi Khimji Lalji and others, S N Nanavati and Co.
4943-23—Craigie B and C, The Asiatic Petroleum Co (India) Ltd v Allamoodin Balamiya, Divekar and B.
274-24—Mancher and Co, Madhavsing Saralyitsing v Purnanand Bindeshmar and another, Dharmsy D and Co.
3914-23—Malvi M R and Co, Jwaladut Rameshwor Pilloni v N C Mehta, Purnanand C and J.
691-24—Patell and E, Dayalji Madhowji v Haridas Vallabhji, Unwalla P and P.
695-24—Pandia and Co, Hardas Kanji v Mahomedally R Jethabhoy and another Thakoredas and D.
24-24—Payne and Co, The Sirdar Carbolic Gas Co Ltd. v Nowroji and Sons, Jehangir and S.
678-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jethabhai Mulji v Ratan C Rowley, Purnanand C and J.
751-24—Mantri and Co, Karim Mahomed Chhapa v Shariff Ahmed Fazludin, Dabholkar and J.
1456-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sheshnath Sitaram v Waman Ganpatrao Pitale, Crawford B and Co.
4522-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nusserwanji Ardeshir Karsad and anr v Juggannath Narayensingh and anr, Dharamsi D and Co.
5164-23—F J Ghadially, Burjor S Jamsedji Aga v Juggannath Narayensingh and anr, Dharamsi D and Co.
5154-24—Little and Co, China Mutual Life Insurance Co Ltd v Shamsudin Sadrudin Syed and anr, Khambatta and Co, Vachha and Co.
3914-23—Kanga and S, Jamladut Ramshaw v K C Mehta and Co, Purnanand C and J.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2472-23—Purnanand C and J, Inderchand Amarchand v Harakhchand Rupchand, Shah and C.
562-24—Patell and E, Meghji Vallabhdas v Tulsidas Khimji, N C Dalal and Co.
2302-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga widow v Chimanlal Mansukhlal, Shah and Ch.
4492-23—N C Dalal, The Oriental Mills Ltd v Haji Mahomed Alimahomed, Payne and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2322-23—Rustomji and G, M M Kohti and Co. v Ramchandra Madhooram Bhatt, Mulji Th. and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3101-21—Payne and Co., Pestonji Cowasji Chinoy v Dosabhai Pestonji Bhathena and another, Manilal and K.
3163-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Kantilal Dulabhdas v Motichand and D.
3165-21—Do Do. M. Kunji Kadri, Mirza and M.
3218-22—Tyabji D and Co, Jagmohandas Harilal and Co v Bhogilal Ranchoddas and Co. Khandwalla and Chh.
3221-21—Pandia and Co, Ramjiwan Navetia v Gopaldas Virji, Dallas and Co.
3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Worah and Co. v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co. Judah and S.
3285-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sitaram Shroff and Co, v Abdulali Jiwanji Patni, Khandwalla and Chh.
3301-21—Vachha and Co, Shavakshaw Dinshaw Davar v Haridas Dana, Tyabji D and Co.
3322-21—Malvi M R and Co, Zuakhabai v Ibrahim Haji Gani Karim and others, Matubhai J and M. Nanu H and Co.
3072-21—Thakoredas and Co, Henif Maulabux v Kulsum Karim and another, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
3149-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswant Vadilal v Chhotalal Samaldas, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3135-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Chamanlal Budhardas v Shah Mohonlal Bhagwandas, Amin and D.
3138-21—Maniar and Co, Jaigopal Premsagar v Premji Mulji and others, Edgelow G W and Co.
3648-21— Do. Do. —Thakarsidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.
2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co. v Vallabhdas Purshotam, Edgelow G W and Co.
2254-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chaturbhui Kallianji Thakur v Janmahomed Karim, Thakoredas and D.
2123-21—G B Pandia Harnarayen Umedram v Jaimahomed Karim, Thakoredas and D.
2944-21—Mulla and M, Hukumchand Rambhagat v Magniram Debulal, Manubhai and Co.
3086-21—Dubash and Co, Shinbux Gorakhram v Mathuradas Moonji, Mulla and M.

INVITATION
ADEQUATE STOCKS
of general motor Accessories are carried under one roof, enabling local and up-country demands to be met at a moment's notice.
The
ADVANCE MOTOR Co.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
'Phone: 26106. Wire: "Automotive."

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECE GOODS AND YARN.

June 4.

With a holiday week looming ahead and a certain extension of the normal Whitsuntide stoppages of looms and spindles some little revival of yarn and cloth buying might reasonably have been expected this week. No such stimulus has been observed, however.

Another event which was looked to for a fillip was the publication of the U. S. Bureau's first crop condition report on Monday evening, but though the figure of 65.6 per cent. was considered a low one buyers declined to be influenced in the direction of enterprise, and events proved that the low condition had already been discounted in the price. The policy of extreme caution pursued by those who provide for the markets of the world is producing a lull.

Makers of light bleaching fabrics for India have experienced a little inquiry, but the weights booked are negligible. Printing cloths have been only in quiet demand, and many producers are beginning to show anxiety about the state of their order-books. China business is not wholly at a standstill. Odd lines of sized shirtings, dyeing styles, and fancies are done, but the total turnover is surprisingly small in view of the reports constantly made that the China market is unusually bare of piecegoods. Java, Singapore, and other Far Eastern markets make no important contributions. Shippers to Egypt and the Levant are said to be cautiously endeavouring to secure cheap supplies from stock or for early delivery, whites being chiefly favoured. Of the other outlets, Central and South America have bought a little, transactions having covered voiles, cambrics, and sateens. Printing and dyeing styles have received attention from Continental buyers, and some African outlets have made replenishments moderately.

On the yarn side the market is weaker, except, where the finer Egyptian numbers come under review. Producers of these are now in a strong position. Selling of American cops and beams barely keeps pace with output, and demand for coarse numbers is at a low ebb. Transactions of some magnitude have been entered into for both twist and weft of American for November delivery, based on October futures, and on these the spinner can see a profit.

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, June 4.

The better demand for linseed oil has continued, current value being £37 per ton spot and June delivery naked ex Hull mill. Foreign demand, however, does not develop to any great extent. Cotton oils have met with rather more inquiry, especially from soap-makers. Prices are steady at about late figures, £38 15s. being quoted for crude Egyptian and £39 for technical refined. Soya oil is slightly firmer at £39 15s. Palm kernel oil continues in fair request around £39 10s. Other vegetable oils are steady, but demand is not great.

In the oilseed section linseed has fluctuated somewhat, but values on balance are not much changed, Plate afloat offering at £17 15s. and Calcutta afloat at £19 13s. 9d. Cottonseed is quiet, and black Egyptian cheaper at £12 15s. for shipment, without encouraging demand. Bombay cottonseed is in better request and a shade dearer at £10 2s. 6d. for shipment.

COALS.

CARDIFF, June 4.

The outlook in the Welsh steam coal trade shows no appreciable improvement. Inquiries are on a more extensive scale, and prices are quietly held at recent levels, but the flow of business is inadequate to enable the market to make any show of strength. Inquiries from the Continent are fair, but exchange fluctuations impede business with France. With Italy a steady but below average business is passing. South America is slow, but coaling depots are operating on an improved scale.

Steady conditions prevail in the Admiralty section. Many pits are idle through disputes and other causes, and with supplies curtailed prices are well held on the basis of 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. for first brands; seconds are meeting a fair trade, and 27s. is now the minimum at which supplies can be obtained. Dry coals are almost stagnant, and business is not induced in any greater volume despite existing low prices; best qualities offer at 26s. 6d., with ordinaries idle at 25s. 6d. Monmouthshire coals are meeting with a fair demand at prevailing prices. Black Vein large is steady at 26s. 6d., with Western Valleys 26s. Easterns are slow at 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. Best small coals display a better undertone, and, in view of curtailed supplies over the holidays, forward prices are slightly firmer at 18s. 6d. to 19s. Good bunkers are unchanged at 17s. 6d. to 18s., with ordinary cargoes slow at 16s. to 17s.

Patent fuel makers are experiencing a lean time and work is intermittent. Best brands are nominally 30s., with ordinaries down to 28s.

London, June 21.

Attock Oil Company's Report for the last year shows profit of £149,000, from which £58,000 have been deducted for a/c of depreciation of field and Refinery and a dividend of 6 per cent. has been declared, carrying forward £3,000.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for May/June at £20. In Castorseed from Calcutta for June/July shipment to Hull at £23 7/8. Linseed, Cottonseed and Linseed Oil very quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 23.

P. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 530
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 590
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 580
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 129 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.33
London—Paris Frcs. 80.30
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.50
London—Brussels Frcs 92.70
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 23.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5
Bank Demand	1/5 1/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 1/4
Fcs. Demand	530
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	235
Japan	134 1/2
Singapore	166 1/2

Market Steady.

London, June 21.

Rentes 3 per cent.	53 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4
„ „ 2 months hence	34 11/16

Closing Tone of Silver.—Very quiet, absence of support.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.	
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans	2

WAR LOANS.

London, June, 21.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 80 1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	93 7/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 5/8
Consols 2 1/2%	57 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	47 1/2 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67
Govt. Securities 3%	58

London, June 22.

Conversion Loan	£ 78 7/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 101 3/4
7 per cent Indian „	„ 114 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London June, 21.

Stockholm	16.31
Christiania	32.08
Amsterdam	11.58
Switzerland	24.41
Belgium	92.62
Athens	247.50
On London at Paris..Francs	80.25

London, June 20.

Cuban Sugar June Sellers	19/3

New York, June 21.

Demand Bills	4.32.87

London, June 21.

Exchange on London in Paris	80.25
„ Germany	..
„ Italy	100.62

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 21

DICSOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 13/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/2
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/4
„ 5 per cent Rentes	24 3/8

BULLION.

Bombay, June 23.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/1/9
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/2/
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/7/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/7/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/8/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 82/4
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82/4
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/10

London, June 21.

Bar gold ready s. 95/0
Silver ready d. 34/12
Silver forward d. 34/11
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. Very little business. Market closed with buyers at to-day's price.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 23

Ready—25—8—0			
Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest
Jeth			
Asad 25-8-6		25—8—0	25—8—0

At 6 p.m.

Teji Mandi :—
Jeth 0—4—0 Gini Rani 16-1-3
Sravan 0—6—0 Gini King 16-2-0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 23

Ready :—82—5—0.			
Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.
Jeth	82 6-0	82 4-0	82—4—0
Asad	82-13 0	82 11-0	82—11—0

At 6 p.m.

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 1—1—0
Sravan 1—10—0
Tone—Market Quie.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 23.

To-day Reuter reported a drop of 5 points in old crop and 12 to 18 points in new crop in New York futures. The market declined on long liquidation. Liverpool was closed on Saturday last.

Although a small decline was reported in America the Marwari bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 526½ i.e. Re. 1 higher than Saturday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Shroffs were moderate buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 527. On selling by an Exporting House the prices gave way to 526 but again improved to Rs. 526½ on jobbers buying, and the market closed at Rs. 526 on moderate selling by Bazar operators. At Cotton Green the bazar opened at Rs. 526½ and closed steady at Rs. 527½ on Bazar operators buying.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 568½ and going up to Rs. 569 on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs, closed at Rs. 568 on general selling. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 494, improved to Rs. 495 on buying by Commission Houses and one Japanese House, and closed at Rs. 493½ on Bazar operators selling. Fully Good Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 546 and Rs. 446 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady on Saturday last and the demand was good.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 23.

		6-30 P.M
Fully Good Broach	April/May	527 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	447
„ „	„ July	545
Fine Oomra	..July ..	569 1/2
„ „	..Dec./Jan. ..	496 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 23.

Deseription, Super-Fine, Fine F. Good Good				
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	575	560	545	530
M. G. Oomra No. 3	595	580	565	..
M. G. Broach	635	620	605	595
M. G. Southerns	..	615	605	595 585
M. G. Mathia	585	570	556	..
M. G. Khandesh	590	575	560	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 23

Fully Good Broach April/May	527
„ „ Bengal July	544
„ Dec./January	446
Fine Oomra July	569
„ „ Dec./Jan.	495
Good Southerns/June	590
„ „ Aug./Sept.	595

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSERS. PATEL BROTHER'S REPORT

June 23.

New York Market 21st June, 1924.

Previous Clos.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
28.67	July			28.62	—05
25.83	Oct.	25.70—13		25.67	—16
25.18	Dec.			25.00	—16
24.93	Jan.			24.75	—18
25.10	March			24.95	—15
25.11	May			24.99	—12

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 25.87, lowest 25.67, range .20 points. Quiet Saturday market.

Liverpool Market 21st June was closed.

Telegraphic market advices: Temperatures about normal western Belt, light to moderate rainfall Texas Gulf Coast, Oklahoma.

Forecast:—West Texas, Oklahoma, generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy.

Greensboro, North Carolina reports very hot weather, crop making wonderful recovery, another ten days favourable as past ten days would put this district out of lateness.

Our travelling man wires from North Texas, and North-east Texas:

"Crop in good state of cultivation, fairly clean. Condition of crop is good, but plant is too small. Crop is about a month late and will soon need rain to grow a stalk large enough to hold the crop.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Crop outlook improving generally. Temporary decline likely."

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 23.

Months.	Today's price.
June	16.90—.10
July	16.68—.09
Aug.	16.13—.17
Sept.	..
Oct.	15.02—.16
Nov.	..
December	..
January	14.55—.16
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
May	14.32—.14
June	..
Egyptians:—July	21.43
Nov.	18.95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 21.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	—
„ Exports to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ July	28.62—.05
„ „ „ October	25.67—.13
„ „ „ Dec.	25.00—.16
„ „ „ Jan.	24 75—.18
Spot Cotton at New York	29.65unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.07—.28
Futures „ „ July	27.72—.33
„ „ „ Oct	24.96—.13
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	14 15/16
Demand Bills	..
Silver Foreign Mined	67

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, June 21.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,905,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	185,000
East Indian „ „	333,000
American „ „	1,310,000
Other „ „	194,000
Total Sales	21,000
East Indian Sales	1400
East Indian Stock	120,000
„ „ Forwarded	4,300
„ „ Actual E port	—
„ „ Imports	13,000
„ „ Speculation	4,300
American Afloat	16,000
East Indian Afloat	128,000
Total Afloat	94,000

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June. 23.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day' closing rates a issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	7 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	7 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	49 0 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10 6 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 14 0	11 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 4 0	12 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 14 0	12 3 0
Teelseed White 85-15	85 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	81 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	76 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	11 10 0	12 4 0
Groundnuts	74 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 2 0	8 6 0
Barley	36 0 0	..
Castorseed	78 0 0	15 13 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 14 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	7 13 6
Wheat, A/S	7—8—0
Linseed, May	13—3—6
Linseed Sept.	13 5 0
Groundnuts J/J	74 0 0
Gujarat Castor Seed asad	78 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	17 0 0
Cotton seed J/J	5 14 0

SEEDS.

London, June 21.

Linseed La Plata Argentine 18 5/16.
June/July Sellers. Slow tending easier as buyers.
Cottonseed Bombay inactive 10¼ quoted for June/July shipment.
Castorseed Bombay £26 sellers for June/July.
Castorseed Calcutta 23 7/8 paid for June/July shipment to Hull.

LINSEED.

London, June 23

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
June/July Sellers .. £ 20 3/4
Tone:—Slow tending—easier.
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net
„ J/J Sellers .. £ 38/9
„ July/Aug. Done and Buyers
„ Sep./Dec. Paid „ 37/6
Linseed afloat .. Tons 53,000

Quiet but easier.
Choice white Karachi 48 June/July sellers.
Soft Red Karachi 47/3 June/July. Sellers.
Choice white Bombay 50/- June/July. sellers.
Bombay Karachi 323/9, June/July. sellers also only paid for part cargo loading for Bristol and Channel.
Wheat afloat to U. K. 3,035,000 grs.

SHARE BAZAR.

23rd June, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C
Ahmedabad Advance	415		
Bombay Cotton	470		
Bombay Dyeing	720 5-701--4		
Century	370-365		
Nagpur	507-8 496-4		
Colaba	192-8-90-191-4		
Crescent ex divi.	233-12-230		
Indore ex-divi.	372-8-370		
Kohinoor	1060		
New Great	338-12-330		
Pearl ex-divi.	520-517-8		
Phoenix	465-435		
Bharucha	195		
Simplex	217-8-213-12		
Swan ex-divi.	800		
Swadesh	630-7-8-615		
Pabni	305		
Fazal	895-900-490		
Mathuradas	290		
Tata Mill	155		
Globe	42-8		
Mysore	105		
Madhavji	263-12		
Finlay ex-divi.	540		
Gokak	100 98-12		
Edward Sassoon]	183-12-182-8		
Meyer Sassoon	130		
Alcock	180		
Bombay Burma Old	315		
Bombay Elec. Tram	94 6-93-12		
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	71-4		
Bundi Cement	11-4		
Central E. Mining	24-23-12		
Indian Cement	42-8		
Katni Cement Ordy.	..		
Shivraipur	..		
Tata Steel Ordy.	16-8-17-4		
Tata Steel Defd.	55-52-8-53-12		

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 21

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June Value	..
July Sellers	20/4 1/2
July-Sept. Sellers	20/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. Sellers	20/8 1/2
Fine White Java C and F Karachi July-Sept Sellers	20/8 1/2

Tone:—Firm with good Inquiry.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, June 23. 5 p.m.
(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co.).

Ready prices show a rise of 4 as. per cwt. with scattered purchase inquiries, to-day's off take amounting to 1200 bags only.

Our Forward market opened with an improvement of 2d. per cwt. in all positions in the price-levels of Saturday evening. The market has ruled steady and good business is reported to have been done for August/September/September Shipment.

The following are the latest quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 24/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 19/8 per cwt.
Shipment June Sh. 22 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June/July Sh. 21/4 per cwt F B H
Shipment July/August/September Sh. 20/8 per cwt. F B H.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, June 20.

The demand for ready sugar continues good and with small stocks prices have been increased by ten annas per cwt. all round. Forward positions of white Javas after being sold c 20/1 advanced gradually to 20/10 with strong news from America and Java and with the report that Trust sold 28000 tons c 13 and 13¼ gilders there were free sellers c 20/4. Free Bombay Harbour and again recovered to 20/6 FBH on steadier advices from Cuba and Java. A very large quantity changed hands amongst dealers and speculators. Near positions are in good demand and Sugar WSS Howrah and Dogra has been done c 22/6 and 22/3 respectively. Another outside steamer is expected by the end of this month with 4,000 tons. Karachi and Calcutta markets are reported steadier with large business doing. Java report an unsettled market with good business doing.—Mauritius crystals are offered this year for August shipment c 21/2 but the prices compare too high with Javas and so far no business has been done. America and London keep steadier:—

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

TMO ready Rs. 23-10-0 25 FBH Harbour stocks 25,000 Bags.

TMO June Rs. 21/10 25 FBH Harbour stocks 25,000 Bags.

TMO July/Sept. Rs. 20/8 25 FBH Harbour stocks 25,000 Bags.

Bold grains Rs. 24-4-0 25 FBH Harbour stocks 10,000 Bags.

RUBBER.

London, June 21

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, J/A	11
Plantation First Latez Crepe June	10 3/8

Tone.—Very Quiet

METALS.

London, June 21.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 61 1/8
Copper Braziers	82
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2
TIN BLOCK	224

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with Mails from London of 19th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 21st instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Dongola" with the Mails from London of 12th instant left Aden at 8-30 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday the 27th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Calcutta Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via., ports of Call on the 19th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 17th June. S.S. "Tamba Maru" left Penang for Colombo on the 20th instant.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

	Bombay, per lb.	June. 23. Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	..No. 14 1/2	1 0 9
„	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 6
Currimbhai	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
David	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Shapurji	..No. 10 1/2	0 14 9
Trikamdas	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 6
Sattara	..No. 10 1/4	0 15 3
Shapurji	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 3
Lighthouse	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan	..No. 40 /1	1 11 9
„	..No. 42 /2	1 14 6
„	..No. 20	1 3 3
„	..No. 32	1 8 9

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 23

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p m. on 21 June, 1924

Cotton	5729 Bales
Wheat	14136 Cwts
Linseed	9692 „
Rapeseed etc.	1280 „
Gingelly seed	481 „
Poppyseed	185 „
Groundnuts	1178 „
Castorseed	912 „
Rice	653 „
Myrabollams	1067 „
Cottonseed	849 „
Mowraseed	428 „
Gram	2058 „
Juwar	1799 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	738 „
Bajri	2164 „
oal	4498 Tons

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, June 23

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 0
E D Sassoon	1 1 6
Elphinstone	1 1 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 4 1/2
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix per lb	1 7 9
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 6 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 7 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 3
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth Quality	..
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay per lb	1 8 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 0
Pehelwan.	1 5 6
Chula	1 5 6
Salita.—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 9
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 11 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Pearl per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan	7 2 0
Bleached Check	
Kasturchand per piece	7 12 0
Bombay United per piece	7 12 0
Black Check—	
Textile per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124	
Pearl	12 8 0
Hindustan	12 12 0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 23.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/1
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/8
5 per cent Loan due 1933 98/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 103/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/-
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/15
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78/-
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/-

SHARES.

Bombay, June 23

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1430, India 81/8, Central Bank 25 and Eastern Bank 85 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 415, Bombay Cotton 470, Bombay Dyeing 702/8, Bradbury 440, Century 365, Cent India 496/4, Colaba Land 192/8, Coorla 155, Crescent 230, Dawn 542/8 xd, Edw Sassoon 482/8 xd, Fazulbhoy 890, Gokak 98/12, Ind Bleaching 208/12 xd, Ind Malwa 370, Kastoorchand 160, Khatao 190, Kohinoor 1050, Luxmi Cotton 4600 xd, Madhowji 263/12, Mathuradas 290, M Petit 2750, Meyer Sassoon 130 xd, Morarji 2450, New Great 330, New City 270, Pabani 305, Pearls 517/8, Phoenix 435 xd, Shapurji 195, Simplex 213/12, Standard 1300, Swan 800, Swadeshi 616/4, Tata Mill 155 and Vishnu Cotton 1675 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 180 xd, B Burma 315, B Burma N I 70 pr, Bt Burma Pet 5/4, Bombay Tramway 93/12, Bombay Steam 71/4, Bundi Cement 11/4 xd, Katni Ord 75, Katni Defd 205, New India 17, Tata Iron Ord 17, Tata Iron Defd 53/12, Tata Hydro 767/8 and Scindia Steam 6/2.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 20
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£ 132
National Bank	£ 45
Eastern „	£ 6 1/16
P. & O. Banking Corp.	13

A NEW HOPE.

FRENCH ELECTIONS AND AFTER.

GUARANTEES TILL THE LEAGUE GROWS.

Count Sforza, formerly Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and later Ambassador in Paris, writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

From the Armistice to May 11, 1924, the day of the victory of the Left, France felt the full weight of one of those synthetic words that world opinion has from time to time applied to events in that country. The word was "militarism". The fact that former world judgments had often been in France's favour only increased the hidden discontent of her people. They had not forgotten that the word "Eighty-nine" travelled over the world in their honour, standing for the victory of freedom over despotism.

As one who during his diplomatic service in France—which he left only six weeks before the occupation of the Ruhr—guaranteed up to the last day to his Government the victory of the Left, may I analyse briefly what were then and are now the dominating feelings and opinions of the French people?

1. The influence of the members of the beaten Bloc National had been reduced to a shadow even before May 11. They had duped the electors with the cry "The Boche will pay," and maintained it only because they had no escape from it; but that did not prevent them from opposing the deliveries in kind which Germany was prepared to make when those deliveries proved inconvenient to some of their important supporters.

2. The general public thought, not unnaturally, "Why should we limit our figures if Germany, who has not been invaded, can pay perhaps so much more in twenty years?"

3. A few, themselves reaping advantages from the situation—men who, like the Bourbons in their great-grand-fathers' time, had learnt nothing and forgotten nothing—found a magical virtue in their "irreducible" reparations figure, even though it were sterile, like the occupation of the Ruhr, if only it allowed France to remain indefinitely on the left bank of the Rhine.

4. A small group saw in the exaggerated reparations total a necessary tactical weapon, to be kept in hand for the solution of the problem of inter-Allied debts. This, it may be added in parenthesis, was the decisive consideration for the Italian Minister (Count Sforza himself.—Ed. "Guard.") who, in London in April 1921, came to an agreement with his British and French colleagues over that sum of 132 milliard gold marks, in the sacrosanctity of which no one believed in that Supreme Council, as Lord Curzon declared in terms in the House of Lords on October 5 last.

These were the groups with precise formulas. But what was the larger mass thinking which, divorced from political influence except on the one day when it freely casts its vote, on that day dictates its will to France?

FRANCE AND SECURITY.

It is not true that many in France moved to the Left on account of the increased cost of living. The French vote was a vote on foreign policy. But it would be a great mistake for the foreign observer to imagine that this implies any lessened preoccupation for French security. The mass of the French people never desired the economic or political disorganisation of Germany. The Separatist deals were regarded with distrust even by the typical French who revered M. Poincare's bluff patriotism; they destroyed confidence in him to a greater extent than could be realised in Germany until now.

With his strong good sense the French peasant, who knows what war means, realises intuitively that France alone cannot solve the question of the German danger. The motto "Continue the war until we can get a real peace" was nowhere more earnestly observed than in France, where every family has its war dead.

To-day, as yesterday, the mass of Frenchmen made no distinction between reparation and security. But if the distinction is to be made they would not hesitate; the most thrifty people in the world would gladly cast aside reparation.

GERMANY AND THE EXPERTS' PLAN.

It grows increasingly evident how greatly it is to the interest of Germany to accept the plan of the Experts as it stands. After May 11 it is more difficult for Germany to continue a tactic of discussion and tergiversations. Even this would have been an important advance in the time of the Bloc National. Now, however, it is not enough, if it is true that British democracy has a supreme interest in the strengthening of the resuscitated French democracy.

Mr. MacDonald used a crystalline formula in his second letter to M. Poincare: 'France wants security against Germany, we want securities against war."

In one vital respect Mr. MacDonald is exceedingly fortunate. He is the first British Minister who happens to find his French colleagues speaking his own language. Until now, with a patriotism admirable were it less exclusive, the French Ministers, faced with a victory which in its political results was fatally inconclusive in comparison with the British or the Italian victories, sought to guarantee French supremacy even at the cost of Europe. The victors of May 11 are looking for a system which, while guaranteeing France, may at the same time also serve Europe.

But this similarity of conceptions in the two countries creates fresh and more imperative duties outside France, and especially in London. The Radical-Socialists who to-day rule France have all the ardent patriotism of their predecessors. More, perhaps; for they dream of the return in France of the supremacy of moral principles, which had seemed forgotten. At Cannes in 1922 Mr. Lloyd George became the involuntary author of M. Briand's fall by offering him a unilateral guarantee for ten years: unilateral, and so humiliating; for ten years, and so disappearing just at the possible reappearance of danger. A few more negotiations of this kind and the French Democratic majority of May 11 wound soon fall to pieces. It is all the better, then, if British public opinion is now opposed to any dual agreement.

RECIPROCAL GUARANTEES.

Security can only be reached by a series of reciprocal guarantees between the Great Powers, to remain in force until the League of Nations has more vitality. France and Italy, Great Britain and Germany have to be guarantors as well as guaranteed: assuming what would to-day be too heavy a burden for the League of Nations but giving henceforth wherever possible new means of strength and life to the League. Italy, protected by her perfect frontiers, might do without guarantees, but has to safeguard her economic independence in the solution of the question of inter-Allied debts; she might fulfil her European duty by working efficiently for the successive joining of the States of the Little Entente.

Between France and Germany new possibilities have also arisen. Certain duties were felt by legitimist Europe towards France in 1815, when Europe wished that kings should remain with stable thrones, which implied that their dignity must be respected. If Germany is to be or to become a democratic State this precedent must be remembered and the politics of pinpricks must cease.

M. Herriot has been the first to break the magic circle, in his interview with "Vorwarts" on May 23. "What I want," he said, "is to bring peace to the people. If I succeed it will be the greatest honour of my life." Does Germany feel that when saying *people* he did not mean only those of his own blood? If so, new hopes ought to rise also in Germany, but new and as yet unfulfilled duties as well. It is no longer a simple question of empirical settlements between French interests in Lorraine and Geramn ones in the Ruhr.

A CHANGED ATMOSPHERE BETTER THAN A REVISED TREATY.

Hence the possibility of unthought of developments. No people lives by bread alone. There are some humiliating treaty conditions that no great people can bear, and that may be gradually changed in the general interest. Only few know that one condition of this kind, the condition that created a corridor in the very flesh of the German people, has failed entirely to achieve its purpose of securing economic independence for the people for which it was imposed, and that the wisest in that country realise that it would be much safer and easier to have some such port privileges as those which were granted this year to Jugo-Slavia at Fiume.

This may be instanced as one case in which change may be in the general interest even of the people who would seem to be making a sacrifice; they would be abandoning a gift too heavy for them. It is hardly necessary, however, to add that the worst way of coming to an understanding would be the hasty convocation of conferences for the solemn revision of treaties. The too extreme critics of the Treaty of Versailles certainly do not assist the correction of its errors. What is need is to change the atmosphere that created them. The rest will come by itself. When the duties at hand are loyally faced more distant and apparently arduous duties begin to prove easier and remote advantages nearer.

In any case there is no choice as to the road to follow. All Europe may report the warning that Tommaseo gave sixty years ago to Italians and Jugo-Slavs: "Economic necessity will enforce an understanding, if virtue and love cannot."

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THE LOVE GROVE TRAGEDY.

FAMILIES OF VICTIMS PROVIDED FOR.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Municipal Commissioner in the course of a letter to the Corporation, with reference to the tragedy which took place at the main sluice gate of the storm water channel at Love Grove which ended in the death of six men caused by the asphyxia by inhalation of irrespirable gases and by mud and water on February 23, 1921, states as follows:

It is necessary in the first place to disabuse the public of misconception which appears to be shared by the Councillor who moved the Corporation resolution in question. The spot in which this most regrettable accident took place can in no sense be called a sewer. It occurred at the road bridge over the open channel through which the water of the storm-water reservoir is let out into the sea. Just below the bridge, i.e., on the seaside of the bridge there are gates which are arranged to close against the tide as it comes in and to open when the tide falls so as to let out into the sea any storm-water which accumulates during the period of high tide in the storm-water reserfoir beyond. There is no direct connection whatever from the sewers either to the storm-water reservoir or to the outfall channel; but, as the sewage which flows into the sea through the newly constructed Love Grove outfall does so just opposite where the outfall of the storm-water reservoir fall into the sea, the sea water which at high tide rises to a height of some seventeen feet in the outfall channel is very heavily impregnated with sewage and leaves as it recedes a heavy deposit of imperfectly diluted sewage in the bottom of the outfall channel. This deposit produces a certain amount of noxious gas, but it must be remembered that except for the small portion some 25 feet in width which is covered by the arches of the bridge it is all open to the air of heaven and that though work of the nature that was being done in this case has been carried on in it from time immemorial no instance has ever occurred in which any workman was affected by gas. Mr. Sukhia, one of the Assistant Engineers, Love Grove Pumping Station, deposes that he has worked there for 19 years without ever experiencing any trouble.

The work which was being done on the occasion of the fatal accident was the removal of the deposit from the bottom of the gates so as to enable one of them which has been damaged by a high tide to be repaired. It was begun on the 22nd of February when 14 coolies were at work all day in the channel. During the night of the 22nd as many as 23 coolies were employed in the same spot. They were working with ordinary kerosine lamps and must have disturbed every inch of the deposit in the neighbourhood of the sluice gates. On the morning of the 23rd there were 12 coolies of the Drainage Department working in the same place. Mr. Cameron, Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, was on the spot superintending the work till a short time before the accident when he left.

Proceeding, he states that there has been no neglect on the part of any one, and answers the queries put to him by the Corporation:

(a) The test for poisonous gases in the sewers is made first by a chemical paper and then by a naked light let in to the sewer. If the paper, after five minutes' exposure in the sewer, turns a deep brown or black, the sewer is considered dangerous to work in. If the paper test is satisfactory, a naked light is let down into the sewer and if the same burns unnaturally or goes out, men are not to be sent into the sewer.

As already stated this accident did not occur in a sewer but in the open channel close to the arch of the bridge. Numerous men had been working on the spot for the previous 24 hours and naked lights had been burning there during the whole of the previous night. Work of a similar nature had been carried on at the same place without any ill-effects from gas from the time when the pumping station was first started. No special tests were therefore applied nor were any such possible.

(b) The tragedy did not take place in a sewer but as stated above in the open storm-water channel.

The Commissioner says that the Department are in possession of gas-proof helmets, but these are not used as they are heavy and hot; he is now endeavouring to find out whether a lighter helmet on the lines of the gas masks used in the war could be obtained and would be sufficient.

The families of the men have been generously compensated by the Commissioner from the Municipal funds.

In view of this report, the Drainage Committee have no suggestions to make in the matter.

BOMBAY MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

The Sanitary Measures Committee have now reported on the question whether the scheme for the creation of a centre at Trombay for the location of all new milch cattle stables should be abandonel:

When the subject was discussed at the Committee's meeting, the Commissioner in reply to several points raised observed adopting the suggestions made in Dr. Mann's report and considerable expenditure had already been incurred to carry out the suggestions. This report *inter-alia* suggested two measures for the improvement of the City's Milk Supply and general sanitation; first, the removal and concentration of all the existing milch cattle stables to a place in the Island or the suburb where they could be under efficient supervision by the Municipality (Dr. Mann suggested Trombay for the purpose); and secondly, the organisation of milk supply for the City from rural areas far away. Proposals in regard to the second item were under the consideration of the Committee separately. The present proposals contemplated the construction of up-to-date stables at Trombay which would be let out. For want of such stables prosecutions conducted for the removal of the existing insanitary stables in the City proved futile. Whenever stable-keepers were prosecuted their chief argument was that there was no alternative place to remove the stables to. The Municipality would not undertake to provide stables for all, but sufficient land would be made available at Trombay for such of them as would like to remove their stables from the city to construct their own stables and the Municipal Stables in the vicinity would serve them as models both as regards construction and maintnenance. There would also be facilities for supervising the purification and treatment of milk. The Municipality would provide facilities for quick transport of milk to the City. It was necessary to remonstrate that stables at Trombay would not be too costly as apprehended and that in view of the improved sanitation and other facilities provided the little extra cost would be amply compensated for.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to report that they are of opinion that the Scheme should not be abandoned but should be pushed through.

DEEP SEA OUTFALL.

The Drainage Committee of the Corporation furnish the following particulars about the Deep Sea Outfall at Worli and report as follows:

1. The Deep Sea Outfall is intact. 2. Two thousand and eighteen feet have been completed as may be seen from the annual Administration Reports. 3. Two thousand and twelve feet still remain to be done. 4. The actual cost of the work already done amounts to Rs. 23,12,718 which figure however is inclusive of all the Plant purchased for the construction of the work and also includes the cost of the full length of steel plates required to complete the Original Scheme. 5. The estimated cost of the work remaining to be done is Rs. 27,00,000 the excess over the original estimate of 24½ lakhs really representing the difference in the cost of labour and materials at present rates as compared with 1913, when the original estimate was framed. 6. It would take at least five years to complete the work should it be decided to proceed with it. 7. The present Outfall at Love Grove consists of two 6 feet diameter barrels with a discharginng capacity of about 109 million gallons per day when flowing full with a velocity of 3½ feet per second. This is only about one-fifth of the total quantity of sewage proposed to be dealt with at Antop Hill when the City is fully developed.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee are of opinion that in view of the fact that the question as to the location of the City's Outfall is a matter of controversy between Government and the Corporation, consideration of the question as to whether the Deep Sea Outfall should be extended to its full length be postponed for the present.

GOKHALE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

The Social Service League, Bombay has issued the following appeal:—

The League has been conducting the Gokhale Night High School at the Working Men's Institute, Parel since 1922. The object in starting the same as a part of the Institute was to offer facilities to the working classes in getting benefit of secondary education which otherwise had been denied to them. At present the school teaches 4th, 5th and 6th standards of the High School courses. Very shortly the League intends to open a middle school as a part of the high school.

At present there are several students who desire to appear for the matriculation examination but they cannot join the day schools since they have to work for their livelihood. If we are given some help we hope to provide for the education of those, who are otherwise helpless. Equipped with a laboratory the school will be one of the most useful institutions of the city and would open a new channel to the working classes for bettering their position.

To make the scheme of real use to the people it is necessary to provide for those who have to complete the Secondary Course. The difficulty lies in the fact that the school has no Science Laboratory of its own nor can it at present afford to spend for one. We therefore appeal to the generous public to offer as donations for the equipment of a small laboratory. We shall be glad to receive any apparatus if any institutions can offer.

The Governor of Burma has sent his warm congratulations to the Police of Moulmein who, under Mr. Phipps, Asst. Superintendent of Police, and Messrs. Sampson, Sien Nyan and Po Ngwe Inspectors, and with the help of a Sangyi headman and three villagers surrounded a hut yesterday and attacked dacoits in hiding. Two dacoits were killed, one wounded and one captured. Three guns and one hundred cartridges taken away in the previous dacoities were recoverd.—A. P.

STOCK-TAKING

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TIMES BUILDING, FORT-BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

Monsoon has been weak except in Burma and Bengal.

Rainfall has been general in Lower Burma, and Bengal and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, Konkan and North Hyderabad.

A few falls have occurred in Gujarat, West Central Provinces, Malabar and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab five inches, Kyaukpyu and Bhame one and a half, Dhubri one, Cherrapunji five, Chittagong four, Narayanganj one and a half, Barisal one, Calcutta and Noakhali two, Purnea three quarters, Nayadumka three, Jubbulpore one and a half and Aurangabad half.

Forecast:—Increase in Assam.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 23rd June 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June to 23rd 1st 1922	1923
	In. Ct	In Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 02	5 78	14 56	5 80
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 01	7 20	10 85	5 72
Esplanade (Gok, Tej Hospital) ..	0 05	7 12	9 93	6 19
Byculla (J. J. Hospital ..	0 38	8 22	10 35	4 93

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 22 June, 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.767 in	
Temperature of Air	86.3	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	80.2	"
Dew Point	77.5	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	76%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	3 2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.0	"
Minimum	82.4	"
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight	W, WSW,	
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	1.26	miles
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month ..	5.76	"
Do do. year ..	5:76	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 24 23rd	0.05	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	June	h	m.	ft.	in	June	h	m.	ft	in.
M.		13	9	27	10	23	19	21	19	7
	23	0	50	25	6		6	57	16	7
Tu.		13	41	27	7		20	0	19	18
	24	2	8	24	10	24	8	8	17	8
W.		14	55	26	10		21	31	20	8
	25	10	50	27	5	25	4	16	16	1
Th.		22	37	28	5		5	16	19	9
	26	7	25	24	9	26	1	6	18	5
		19	0	25	1		13	10	21	0
F.	27	12	5	27	11	27	5	21	16	1
		23	43	26	0		18	7	19	1
Sat.	28	12	37	27	11	28	5	52	16	2
		10	1	26	7		3	11	17	4
Sun.	29	21	23	2[illegible]	4	29	15	53	20	6

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded over Delhi and clear elsewhere. Moisture in the air is in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the province and the minimum at Hissar only. Lahore and Ambala both recorded a maximum temperature of 112deg. yesterday.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was on the average about 8deg. above normal. The thermometer rose to 110deg. at Allahabad and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air contains less moisture than usual at Jaipur. Day temperature was higher than usual at the aforesd. station and at Jacobabad; night temperature was almost normal in the division. A maximum temperature of 117deg. was recorded at Jacobabad yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over central Kathiawar and south Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and at Indore and Surat. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar-Para and the minimum lower at Bhuji.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 1.35in. of rain. Skies are in general lightly to moderatly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was above normal in the division.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.28in. of rain. Skies lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. The maximum temperature was higher than usual at Bombay and the minimum at Ratnagiri. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 92.0deg. (5deg. above normal) and the lowest 81.4deg. (3deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad has had 0.67in. of rain. Skies are clear over northeast Hyderabad, heavily clouded over Belgaum and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in east Hyderabad and at Malegaon and Ahmednagar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum at Nizamabad only.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened considerably and very little rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been local in Gujarat. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar, the Konkan and the west Central Provinces. The e[illegible] amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 6.67in. at Calicut.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM FOR THE 22ND JUNE 1924 ISSUED FROM SIMLA.

The monsoon has given very heavy rain on the Arakan coast and widespread rain in northeast India but has been weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa and the Khasia hills. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the east United Provinces, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Kyaukpyu five inches; Akyab seven; Cherrapunji seven; Darjiling, Chittagong, Berhampur, Noakhali, Khulna, two; Jessore one; Burdwan, Satkhira one and a half; Bogra one; Hazaribagh, Purnea three-quarters; Patna one and a half; Gaya a half; Naya-Dumka, Chakrata, Deesa three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 23RD OF JUNE 1924.

STATION.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—			
Multan	..	0.05	1.29	—1.18
Rawalpindi	..	0	1.04	—1.04
Lahore	..	0.48	1.09	—.61
Hissar	..	0 10	1.45	—1.35
Ambala	..	1 21	1.61	—0.40
Delhi				
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	0.31	1.18	—0.87
Mainpuri	..	0.10	0.79	—0.69
Jhansi	0.06	0.06	1.91	—1.85
Cawnpore	..	0	1.88	—1.88
Allahabad	..	0.50	2.32	—1.82
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0	0.11	—0.11
Karachi	..	0	0.44	—0.44
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	0.30	1.40	—1.10
Jaipur	..	0.78	1.32	—0.54
Kotah	..	0.93	1.96	—1.03
Mount Abu	..	0.98	2.3	—1.32
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	0.07	1.12	—1.05
Dwarka	..	0	0.96	—0.96
Veraval	..	4.92	4.19	+0.73
Rajkot	..	8.60	2.89	+5.71
Bhavnagar Para	..	1.72	3.51	—1.78
Gujarat—				
Surat	..	3.48	5.51	—2.03
Ahmedabad	0.16	0.35	3.26	—2.90
Deesa	..	1.40	1.07	+0.33
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	0.19	2.58	—2.39
Indore	..	1.54	4.22	—2.68
Central Province—				
Jubbulpore	1.35	3.66	4.38	—0.72
Saugor	..	0.38	3.56	—3.18
Hoshangabad	..	1.76	4.09	—2.33
Khandwa	..	0.36	3.84	—3.48
Akola	..	1.74	3.88	—2.14
Amraoti	..	2.17	4.60	—2.43
Nagpur	0.01	1.01	6.36	—5.35
Chanda	..	0.52	5.46	—4.94
Raipur	..	1.96	6.06	—4.10
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.02	5.83	13.49	—7.71
Ratnagiri	0.01	27.88	22.96	+4.92
Mormugao	..	31.60	24.39	+7.11
Karwar	0.28	42.59	29.43	13.16
Bombay Decan—				
Malegaon	..	2.45	3.54	—1.01
Ahmednagar	..	4.18	4.34	—0.16
Poona	..	2.49	3.92	—1.43
Sholapur	..	0.74	3.80	—3.06
Bijapur	..	0.67	2.97	—2.30
Belgaum	..			
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.67	2.14	4.26	—2.12
Nizamabad (Indr	..	0.62	4.11	—3.49
Hyderabad	..	3.03	3.55	—0.52
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.02	36.71	29.89	6.82
Calicut	0.67	35.00	28.07	+6.93
Cochin	..	39.02	22.77	16.25
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.02	5.54	7.13	—1.59
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	0.38	3.61	—3.23
Bellary	..	1.22	1.51	—0.29
Cuddapah	..	0.63	2.25	—1.62
Madras	..	1.39	1.50	—0.11
Bangalore	..	3.43	2.46	+0.97
Coimbatore	..	4.82	1.38	+3.44
Trichinopoly	..	0.03	1.05	—1.02
Negapatam	..	0.38	6.93	—6.55

"THE INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS."

A reference was made in our leading article under the heading "The Indigenous System" in our Saturday's issue to resignations from the visiting staff of the People's Free Hospital. The reason assigned, namely the attitude regarding the indigenous system, does not apply to the resignation of Dr. A. S. Erulkar, who was one of the founders of the Hospital. Dr. Erulkar had several months ago intimated to the authorities of the National Medical College that he would not deliver lectures in the post-graduate course so long as he had no voice in the administration of the College. Now that the People's Free Hospital has been transferred to the control of the College authorities Dr. Erulkar has severed his connection with it on the same ground.

EAST AND WEST.

A Result of Foreign Education.

Whatever results, good or bad, the Montagu-Chelmsford changes in Indian administration may have wrought, they have, at all events, increased the general interest taken locally in the Army. This point was strongly brought out recently during the University Conference at Simla. In India, apparently, it is much less desirable than it is in this country to broaden the basis of choice for candidates for University Commissions in the Army. Even Indian evidence permitted by the Conference shows that the Debra Dun Military College is far ahead of all Indian Universities in the class of candidates for the vacancies offered for competition, for the simple reason that brains, rather than character, are developed at the Universities.

I forget which of our eminent statesmen it was who perpetrated the remark in the late war that "Brains save bloodshed." The sort of brain without any stability of character or sense of responsibility behind it has probably caused more bloodshed than anything else in the world, and according to all accounts some Indian Universities can fairly be accused of developing that particular type of brain.—"Truth."

Albania.

Reports from Belgrade and Italy represent the situation in Albania as critical. Information from the former source has not proved itself very reliable in the past, and is, therefore, always suspect in England at least. But there seems little doubt that fighting is taking place, although it may be premature to regard the country as already in the throes of civil war. Of the two movements, that in the north appears to be the more formidable. The insurgents are said to have occupied Skutari, and to be marching on Tirana; but the conflicting statements regarding their numbers suggest that a certain amount of guesswork enters into the information. In the meantime there has been a change of Government in Tirana, a new Cabinet having been formed, as foreshadowed in our last letter from Albania, by Elias Bey Vrioni. Whether the new Prime Minister will be more successful in dealing with the insurrection remains to be seen.—"Ner East."

Egypt and the Negotiations.

The "difficulties" that are supposed to have arisen in the path of the negotiations between the Egyptian and British Governments are essentially of Egyptian origin, and are inclined to present a less formidable appearance as they come to be examined. The one that has loomed largest in the Egyptian Assembly is the British Government's Declaration of 1922; but gradually it is coming to be realised that the surest way of annulling the Declaration is to open negotiations between the two countries. Both the Assembly and Zaghloul Pasha, however, had decided that they wanted an ostentatious withdrawal of the offending document, in order that the present Egyptian Ministry could show how different was its attitude towards Great Britain from that of its predecessors. To protest against the Declaration at the time of its promulgation, and to deny Great Britain the right to reserve any subjects when declaring Egypt independent, was at least a logical course to adopt; but to maintain the protest two years later, when the subjects have been reserved all that time, is less intelligible, and must certainly be hard to justify through diplomatic channels It is unfortunate that the Opposition in the Assembly should appear to set more store on embarrassing Zaghloul Pasha than on furthering the interests of Egypt which call for an early adjustment of all outstanding questions between Great Britain and the Egyptians.—"Near East."

The Indian Services Report.

It is rather a striking fact that no one outside Whitehall will ever be able to criticise the Report of Lord Lee's Commission on the basis of an independent examination of the evidence. Nearly two-thirds of the witnesses appeared under a guarantee of secrecy; to publish the evidence of the remainder by itself would obviously be misleading, and we are forced, therefore, to start with the assumption that the Commissioners have attached due weight to the facts and opinions placed before them. In some cases such an assumption would be dangerous, but the practical unanimity attained by nine men approaching their task from widely varying standpoints appears to us to furnish an adequate guarantee on this point, and the right way to treat the report is to regard it as offering a safe middle course for the authorities to pursue. It will inevitably be criticised by partisans on both sides, while a large section of the Indian Press, having tried to discredit the Commission before it started work, can scarcely be expected to show any enthusiasm for the results; but we believe that the recommendations, taken as a whole, will be found adequate to the emergency, and we trust that the weight of middle opinion will be thrown decisively in their favour.—"Near East."

Th Italia Royal Visit.

The visit of the King and Queen of Italy, who have been taking part in all the ceremonies and entertainments proper to such distinguished guests, has given genuine pleasure in this country. All political parties here are sincere friends of the Italian people, and the public has been delighted at the opportunity of showing its feelings. Everything that is known of the King of Italy commends him to British tastes; he has always done his best to govern in accordance with what he judged were the wishes of the Italian people, and he has done so without a trace of that self-assertion or theatricaty which are an abomination in British eyes.—"Spectator."

Jubaland.

By a happy chance a settlement of the Jubaland dispute has coincided with the Italian royal visit. The dispute has attracted much more attention in Italy than here, and it may be necessary to remind our readers of the facts. Italy, when she came into the war, was promised, together with other things, an enlargement of Italian Somaliland. This meant handing over to her a portion of Kenya, and when the war was over negotiations began for the purpose of settling the new boundary These negotiations have continued with a good deal of trouble and heart-burning ever since. There were two great difficulties; the mapping of a desert frontier is an extremely complicated and arduous business in any case, and we think that some of the Italian newspapers did not make sufficient excuses for the inevitable causes of delay. The other difficulty was that successive British Governments tried to make the Jubaland negotiations an occasion for settling the Dodecanese problem. Mr. MacDonald has followed a different policy. He has separated the two questions and in that we are sure he has been wise.—"Spectator."

Lee Commission Report.

We have dealt elsewhere with the main features of the Report of Lord Lee's Commission. Here we only want to say how strongly we desire that the Report should be accepted and brought into operation *as it stands*. It is a piece of statesmanship and not merely a detail of administration, and it must be dealt with on these lines. That objections, and *per se* very strong objections, can be made to parts of the Report we do not doubt, but these objections are too late. The problem which Lord Lee and his colleagues had before them was—given the dyarchy and the new conditions in India—to suggest a system which would secure the continuance of British aid in the higher branches of the Indian Civil Service. The problem was to find terms acceptable to the best type of British administrators. It is by their success or failure here that the work of the Commissioners is to be judged. In our opinion they have succeeded and deserve the nation's gratitude.—"Spectator."

Pros and Cons.

The report of Lord Lee's Commission on the Indian Public Services will scarcely satisfy any organised section of opinion. After only five months' inquiry the Commission make recommendations some of which almost deserve the much-used term revolutionary. The satisfactory features of the report are (1) that it is unanimous, and (2) that it attempts to remedy the admitted grievances of the British servants of India, whose lot during and since the war has amounted very near to a scandal, as the rise in expenses has been nothing like counter-balanced by the increases of pay. On the whole the recommendations of the Commission under this head are likely to meet with general approval. But when the proposals for further "Indianisation" of the services are considered, I cannot help wondering whether this Commission had any clear goal before it. Have its members ever paused in their five-months' hurry to ask themselves whether the present structure of Indian Government can stand if the "steel frame" of the British personnel is further weakened? The Commission is apparently prepared to face the gradual disappearance of the British Indian Service—even at the price of inefficiency and corruption. But how can the Western methods of ruling India—especially the Western democratic methods which Mr. Montagu and the Indian politicians like so much and the Indian people so little—exist if inefficiency and corruption predominate? Surely before further steps at "Indianisation" are made, we should make up our minds whether or not this country is going to continue to maintain Western methods. If we are, the Indianisation proposals of the Lee Report are a danger. If, on the other hand, we are ready to let India be governed on lines of Indian Democracy, then the proposals are irrelevant. We cannot maintain Western methods without an adequate allotment of Western men.—"Outlook."

The Mosul Difficulty.

The Mosul negotiations have not completely broken down, but they are making no progress whatever, and unless concessions are made by the Turks, which at present seems unlikely, the question will be transferred to the League of Nations, as was agreed at Lausanne. If this is done, and the League decides against Turkey, how, in the event of the Turks proving recalcitrant, is the League going to enforce its decision? In Iraq, of which Mosul forms a very important part, there is fierce debate on the ratification of the British-Iraqi treaty, and it is by no means certain that the treaty will be ratified by the Assembly now in session at Baghdad. The non-ratification of the treaty means the withdrawal of Britain's assistance to Iraq, and the most compelling reason for ratification is that it is only by British help that Iraq can retain Mosul. This may carry the day; but even so, Mosul remains a difficult and even threatening problem.—"Saturday Review."

Relief for the "Destroyed."

The Indian Public Services Commission has reported with commendable promptitude, and the fact that its members have been able to agree on virtually every point is creditable to them and to their Chairman, Lord Lee of Fareham. Its recommendations, however, do no more than mitigate some of the grievances of the superior British officials in India. The lot of the inferior but very far from unimportant classes of British officials in that country is not improved; it is made worse, by the recommendation that the Services working in the "transferred", or quasi-popularly directed, departments should henceforth be recruited entirely by the Provincial Governments. But we will not enter into detailed criticisms. The capital difficulties are untouched, because they could not be touched by any such Commission. The Services that made modern India, and administered it with an efficiency and probity beyond praise, were destroyed when the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed. We may alleviate the lot of officials who linger on; we cannot, under the new Constitution, restore those Services or create worthy substitutes for them.—"Saturday Review."

Make-Believe in India.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution began in make-believe and has demanded it every day of its existence. It was pretended, for instance, that the rate of Indianization in the Services could be exactly regulated. The pretence was necessary, being part of the larger pretence that the whole progress of transfer of authority could be governed by parliamentary opinion of India's advance in political fitness. Thoroughly exploded, these pretences have of necessity been patched up again, for if it be allowed that events and conditions in India can force the pace independently of parliamentary opinion, the Constitution is deprived of the chief merit claimed for it and must be scrapped. That being unthinkable, by those who refuse to think, we are invited to assume that the Montagu-Chelmsford hypothesis has been found to work So also in the matter of communal representation, about which Lord Olivier has very improperly been in private correspondence with a Madras non-co-operator. The existence in India of peculiar, backward, and menaced communities being an obstacle to the achievement of national unity, we must assume that they do not exist, and abolish communal representation to prove it.—"Saturday Review."

"India's Rulers."

Lord Lee's Commission, appointed by the late Government to investigate the grievances and recruitment of the Indian Civil Service, has produced a Report which will make the task of the Labour Government in India no easier. The proposals to make some little improvefent in the financial position of the covenanted service, and to give its members a sense of security during the period of transition, are probably just and inevitable. Yet even these reasonable proposals mean that India must pay more for her white rulers. It is true that a man who works on the plains, keeps his wife on the hills and his children in England cannot live cheaply. It is precisely for that reason that the Indian taxpayer complains. How long is it to go on? It is here that the Report seems to us disastrous. It contemplates a very slow reduction in the proportion of European to Indian candidates who are to be admitted annually, but fifteen years are to pass before half the candidates accepted for the Civil Service will be Indians, and in the case of the police the period is twenty-five years. A still longer period will, of course, elapse before half the members of these services in actual employment will be Indians. With the higher ranks of the Army, especially in the staff and the technical arms, Indianising themselves at a still slower rate, the prospect of the full Home Rule recedes into an infinite distance. Unless Lord Olivier can at once speed up the process of Indianisation, the hope which keeps an awakening population tranquil will perish while Labour looks on.—The "New Leader."

Lord Olivier's Letter.

Something of a storm has been raised in India by the publication of a letter written by Lord Olivier to a Sawrajist leader in Madras—a letter which seems to imply that the Secretary of State is inclined towards the abandonment of the system of communal representation, introduced for the protection of minorities, in the Morley Scheme, and extended by the Montagu Act. This is one of those incidents that are apt to be magnified beyond all reason by the Indian Press. Its occurrence just now is to be regretted, but the matter after all is insignificant. A Labour Secretary of State cannot be forbidden to discuss, in a private letter, a subject of great complexity upon which a compromise has been reached—even although his correspondent may be an extreme Nationalist; and in the present case Lord Olivier's opinion is not a statement of policy. A far more important topic of the hour in India is the outcome of the Gandhi-Das Conferences. The opposing manifestoes show unmistakably the sharp antagonism between Non-co-operation and the obstructive Swarajist method. Mr. Gandhi admits the degree of success attained by the Das party in the Assemblies, but reiterates his complete disapproval of it. He acknowledges, however, that Das and Nehru control the Indian National Congress, which body must decide between the conflicting policies. The split is all to the good, for it should lead towards a definition of issues and an exposure of catchwords that are wild and unreal. The victory of the moment is with Mr. Das, whose leadership in Bengal is unchallenged.—The "New Statesman."

More Attractions for Services

A unanimous report, containing a series of significant proposals, has come from the Royal Commission on the Indian Public Services appointed last year with Lord Lee as Chairman. The Commission, consisting of four English and four Indian members, was required to consider questions of organisation, recruitment, pay and pensions in the nine superior Services. Its terms of reference did not touch the Reform Act of 1919, but it was, of course, directly concerned with the situation created by the new Constitution and with the process of Indianisation in the Services which is involved in the policy of progressive self-government. That process, together with the changed financial status of the public servant consequent upon the fall in the rupee and the rise of living costs in India and England, has brought into the Services a general discontent and apprehension which the Home and Indian Governments alike were compelled to treat as an imperial matter of great moment and urgency. The root of dicontent is largely financial; but the Commissioners recognise, as they were bound to do, that with the financial problem there is bound up the highly complex difficulty arising from the altered status of the European official class in India and the undoubted loss, as one of their number expresses it, "of some of their faith in their own and their country's mission." The more serious grievances of the Services affect European officers almost entirely. This fact makes it all the more noteworthy that the Indian members should all have said the report, subject only to a note of dissent on one point by Mr. B. Basu.

* * * *

The Commission recommends the continuance of the system of recruitment by open competition, and the substantial maintenance of the power of appointment now vested in the Secretary of State. But it recognizes that, with the expansion of provincial autonomy, the Services must tend to use their All-India character and become more specifically provincial in relation to the transferred departments of the Administration. It therefore proposes a new system of covenants and safeguards, and supports the scheme, already provided for in the statute, of a Public Service Commission, to be the governing authority in India with respect to all officials recruited in the country. No proposals are made for increasing the basic pay of the covenanted Indian Civil Service, but improvements are suggested in respect of overseas pay and allowances. As regards the Police and other Services the recommendations include increases in pay, and more generous arrangements as to pensions and allowances. The twofold aim of the Commission is to restore the former attraction of the Indian Services for the best types of young Englishmen, and to outline a scheme of organization which should give a promise of working fairly amid the tremendous difficulties inseparable from an India in transition. The report is in the main admirable, and Lord Lee and his colleagues call for immediate action upon it. There is much evidence to enforce this appeal, but we confess that, with things as they are in India, the hope of an agreed Service policy seems rather slender.—"The Nation and the Atheneaum."

Mr. Coolidge's Prospects.

The New York "Nation" writes:—

Calvin Coolidge's chief hope of victory lies in the continuance of good times. But these are disappearing. The conditions in the textile trade are bad; those in the automobile business dubious. One of the largest carpet companies in Connecticut has shut down without notice, throwing 3200 employees out of work. In the steel industry only 65 per cent of the plants are at work. Many of the Pensylvania blast furnaces have shut down; a number of the Eastern mines have stopped work. In the Northwest the bank failures continue, among them a large trust company in St. Paul. Government reports show a distinct slackening all along the line. Unemployment is increasing and wages are falling, both in the agricultural districts and among large employers of out-door labour. In certain sections we are back to thirty cents an hour for unskilled workers. Now it may well be that we shall pass through another period of deflation of wages before reaching a normal basis, but that process does not spell success at the polls for the party holding office in Washington. The daily press is as silent as possible about this slackening, and the Coolidge Administration speaks not at all, in the hope that if not dwelt upon people will not realize its gravity. If he had dared talk of it, this dangerous condition of affairs would have given the President his best argument for his bonus veto. With business falling off and unemployment growing, Congress has no right to burden the government with further enormous expenditures. Finally, if Congress does not do something for the farmer Coolidge will have no show at all in the rural sections.

THE LEE REPORT.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S POWER.

Mr. G. Pilcher, Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, writes to the 'Times':

Sir,—I observe that in "The Times" of to-day Mr. Herbert Fisher suggests, that the Secretary of State is in a position to act forthwith on the recommendations of Lord Lee and his colleagues and ignore more or less the hostility which those recommendations will inevitably evoke—and, indeed, as the telegrams show, are already evoking—in the ranks of those who constitute the majority in the Indian Assembly.

Technically, no doubt, Mr. Fisher (like those members of the Lee Commission and of Parliament who agree with him, and of the latter there are, to my knowledge, a good many) is correct. Presumably he relies on the blessed process of "certification." Constitutionally the Secretary of State, who is the statutory guardian of the Indian public Services, can inform Lord Reading that he considers the proposed amelioration of the Services' position essential, and he can insist that the necessary ways and means be provided, with or without the approval of the Assembly. I would remind Mr. Fisher, however, that the utilization of the certification process by the Viceroy does not absolve his Excellency from discovering the new sources of taxation calculated to give the required yield—in this instance, approximately a crore of rupees per annum if the cost of the proposed (Indian) Service Commission be included—nor from presenting to the Assembly the Bill amending the Finance Act in such way as to incorporate in it the contemplated new taxation. Unfortunately, the Indian Government, thanks to the last financial struggle with the Assembly, which itself ended last March in a resort to certification, is at the present moment working to a Budget which will barely balance and offers the practical certainty of a deficit Budget next March. In the circumstances Sir Basil Blackett is scarcely to be envied the task which it is proposed to impose upon him by the volition of the Secretary of State rather than of the Government of which he is a member. At the present moment it is desperately hard to discover in India new sources of taxation of any kind—as resort to the increased salt duty proved—and it is especially hard to discover new sources at which the political classes will look approvingly.

Unfortunately there is in the whole of India no group of beneficiaries from proposed new taxation which is more certain than the European element in the Services to arouse the antagonism of the Assembly at the present time. It is possible that for India's own good, the heroic measure advocated by Mr. Fisher may sooner or later become inevitable. Let there be no mistake about it, however. It is calculated to do more to heal the schisms in the political groups which now divide Gandhiites from Dasites and, in general, politically-minded Hindus from politically-minded Moslems, than almost any other conceivable procedure. As a result of it the so-called civil disobedience to which Gandhi still pins his faith may become again an affair of practical politics. Before this risk is incurred the cost and the consequences, near and distant, will need to be most carefully calculated. Of one thing Mr. Fisher may rest practically certain. Lord Reading will insist on the calculation being both methodical and complete. It is his authority on which the Secretary of State must rely and on him will fall in India the obloquy of reversing the reforms—which is what, in effect, is implied in systematic resort to the process of certification.

Clear though it is that for India's good, a strong and permanent European element is essential in her public Services, it is not equally clear that the Lee Commission's proposals offer any adequate guarantee of the desired permanence therein of such an element. In one direction—namely, in and far beyond the transferred area of administration in the Provinces—they go far to destroy even the Services' present degree of assurance. In general, if the Services' assurance is to be recreated and the process of recruitment recommenced in England, their pay and allowances must guarantee their economic contentment; their future must be assured for a definite term of years with compensation as well as pension rights in case of dispossession; and their conditions of service must again be rendered honourable in every sense of the word. Not through any fault of its own the Lee Commission's recommendations fall short of providing these desiderata. It is necessary, therefore, that the Secretary of State and the Indian Government, before they incur a serious risk, as desired by Mr. Fisher should decide both how great that risk is and what are the practical benefits that are likely to accrue to India from taking it.

STUDENTS & CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

The New Poona College Students' Stor established in 1919 is one of the unregistered institutions run on Co-operative lines It has a share capital of Rs. 2,000 subscribed entirely by the students and Professors of College past and present; and its affairs are managed by a Managing Committee of 10 members. The annual sales come to about Rs. 12000. The store has succeeded in paying to its members a steady dividend of 12½ per cent. It has already set aside Rs. 1,000 for its Reserve out of which a sum of Rs. 800 has been spent as part-payment for a a Building worth Rs. 2,500 which the Store has recently built. The Store is one of the most successful College Stores and is now able to stand on own legs. We would be glad if the Managing Committee would give additions strength and permanence to the Store by registering it under the Co-operative Societies' Act.—"Bombay Co-operative News."

The Government of Mysore have just issued orders exempting the British Military officers in uniform passing on duty through the State from the payment of tolls levied at all Provincial and district fund toll gates.—A. P.

M. HERRIOT'S POLICIES.

ENTENTE OF EUROPEAN PEOPLES.

SAFEGUARDS BEFORE RUHR EVACUATION.

M. Herriot addressed in mail week a letter to M. Leon Blum, the leader of the Socialist Party, in which he outlines his programme.

This programme includes, first of all, the suppression of the decree laws, the re-establishment of the match monopoly and a general amnesty exceptifor persons evading military service and those guilty of high treason. These measures, M. Herriot considers, could be effected immediately.

VATICAN EMBASSY.

Other steps proposed are the suppression of the Embassy at the Vatican, the putting into effect of the law regarding religious congregations and the reduction of the military service by the reorganisation of the nation for defensive purposes.

With regard to fiscal measures, the programme includes the ruthless suppression of all financial frauds, the regulation of income tax on a basis designed to furnish the means for sound democratic taxation, and measures to bring about by a readjustment of direct taxation, the lessening of the burdens created by the taxes on food, and particularly by the tax on business turnovers.

M. Herriot considers that educational reform is indispensable for the development of the people. He wishes to enforce general respect for the eight-hour day law and the rights of trade unions to pursue a policy of loyal collaboration with the Labour organisations, to recognise the rights of civil servants to belong to trade unions, and to carry out a number of indispensable reforms in the public administrative services.

FOREIGN POLICY.

With regard to foreign policy, M. Herria has decided to promote the establishment of peace in Europe by means of an entente among its peoples. Such peace, he considers, will not be secured until France strengthens and extends the role of the League of Nations, the Hague Tribunal and the International Labour Office.

He wishes to resume normal relations with Russia, and he accepts unconditionally the report of the Committee of Experts.

THE RUHR OCCUPATION.

M. Herriot goes on to say: "Our party has fought against the policy of isolation and of force which has resulted in territoral occupations and the seizure of sanctions. Nevertheless, in view of the present state of affairs in Germany, which compels not only France but all the peoples in Europe, to guard against any further outbreaks of pan-Germanic nationalism, our party do not believe in the possibility of evacuating the Ruhr before the safeguards laid down by the Experts have been put into force and before the international regime foreshadowed by the Experts has been set up.

"We are also of opinion that in the interest of peace it will be essential to organise the control of disarmament in Germany, at first by common action on the part of the Allies, and as soon as pssible by the League of Nations. We must solve the problem of France's security by definite pacts of guarantee drawn up under the authority of the League."

TRAVELLERS TO PERSIA

VISA BY PERSIAN CONSUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay for publication:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of Bombay that British subjects visiting Persia frequently neglect to have their passports visaed by the Persian Consul before embarkation and sometimes even fail to provide themselves with a passport. Intending travellers to Persia are therefore warned that unless they equip themselves with a proper passport visaed by a Persian Consul before embarking on the journey, the Persian authorities may refuse them permission to enter the country.

MR. HAJEE AND THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 20th instant under the heading of "Boycott in Corporation" I am extremely sorry to see that your reporter, or some one responsible to publish the report of the proceedings of the Corporation, has wrongly caused you to publish the following:—

"Mr Haji was however shouted down at this interruption."

I challenge you reporter or your informant for the correctness of this fact.

As a matter of fact when the President got up and made a statement I interrupted him for an unambiguous explanation. Then some of the Nationalist members shouted at me "order order and sit down." I at once told them not to shoult like a mob which lowered the dignity of the house and the only person who could ask me to sit down was the President. It was then the President patiently heard me and gave the explanation with which I was fully satisfied. I must thank the President that by disregarding the cries and shouts of the Nationalist members he was able to preserve the deliberative character of the house instead of turning it into the house for demonstration in the art of playing to the gallary.—Yours, etc.,

IBRAHIM S. HAJI.

Bombay P. O. No. 9.
21st June 1924.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

POOR FOOTBALL.

101 R. G. A. BEAT Y. M. C. A.

This week's opening game in the Harwood League between the 101 Coast Battery R. G. A. and Y. M. C. A. was very disappointing. Both teams were without one of their backs. The Gunners were obliged to do without Bdr. Reaney who has been temporarily suspended from play pending the Council's decision on his conduct in the R. F. A.—R. G. A. match. The Young Men had not the services of McMuchie. The exchanges were in favour of the Young Men at the start and it was very evident that the absence of Bdr. Reaney considerably weakened the R. G. A. defensive ranks.

Up and down play lasted for a long time neither attacking line being able to settle down. Thompson bungled up a few chances. McCarthy acquitted himself creditably, but a sudden shot from Byrne surprised him. The Young Men looked like equalising on several occasions, but their short passes in front the Artillery goal invariably ended in their losing the ball. The teams crossed over, R. G. A. leading by a goal. Except for a short period of spasmodic dashes the Young Men were pinned in their own area. Holmes did yeoman service at right back and it was his quickness and sure kicks that kept the R. G. A. score down. In spite of being charged at by French McCarthy saved a certain goal, but a second try from the same player found the net.

The Gunners kept up their persistent invasions and the Y. M. C. A. stood the test very well. Play became noticeably dull at this stage and even the interest of players was flagging. It was all a kick-and-run play for some after which Waddle's shot from a difficult angle on the left made the third goal, the ball being misjudged by McCarthy. It was an ordeal to have to watch the last ten minutes of the game which never seemed to end. Before the final whistle Leverdere notched a fourth goal with a low shot.

The teams were:—

R. G. A.:—James; Davis and Brown; Griffiths, Gingell and Marsdon; Byrne, Leverdere, French, Flood and Waddle.

Y. M. C. A.:—McCarthy; Holmes and Chisholm; Taylor, Handy and Brown; Tongue, Latchford, Thompson, McCarthy and Lynn.

Referee:—Mr. Cummings.

FIXTURES FOR THE WEEK.

Tuesday, 24th:—G. I. P. All-Blacks vs. Colaba United (Cooperage).

Wednesday, 25th:—Staff vs. G. I. P. Parel (Cooperage).

Thursday, 26th:—Bombay Gymkhana vs. 70 R. G. A. (Cooperage).

Thursday, 26th:—Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. Y. M. C. A. "B" (Oval).

Friday, 27th:—City Police vs. Mechanical Transport (Cooperage).

Saturday, 28th:—West Yorks "B" vs. G. I. P. All-Blacks (Colaba).

Saturday, 28th:—Y. M. C. A. vs. Staff (Cooperage).

KIRKEE MONSOON MEETING

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 23.

THE PIMPAL NILAK STAKES.—Distance 1 mile.

Handicap for horses that entered for Benara Stakes.

Mr C E Craven's PRIMA DONNA, scratch, Owner 1

Mr A R Braybrooke's THE PEACH, 45 yards, Owner 2

Mr H O Lovell's WONK EYE, 85 yards, Owner 3

Betting:—5/2 on Prima Donna, 2 to 1 against The Peach, 7 to 1 against Wonk Eye.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 1-8.

THE DRIVERS' STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

For horses of the R. F. A. with the exception of those which were placed at the Kirkee Summer Meeting.

27th Battery R F A's STIFFY, 12-7, Sergt Grant 1

16th Brigade R F A's DICK, 12-7, R S M Baudain 2

72nd Battery R F A's ST. JACK FARRIER, Johnson 3

Also ran:—Uncle Sol 12-7, Chocolate Soldier 12-7, Meshitt 12-7, Tommy 12-7, Tich 12-7, Stuck Again 12-7, Unlucky Thirteen 12-7, Mad Caraw 12-7.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Dick, 2 to 1 against Uncle Sol, 5 to 1 Chocolate Soldier, eights all others.

Tote paid:—Places Rs. 91-8 and Rs. 10. No one backed the winner on Tote.

THE POLDEN STAKES.—Distance 1 mile. Highweight handicap for horses.

Capt S Walsh's MAY BOY, 9-9, Capt Walshe 1

Mr Leslie Brewin's MAVIS, 7-0 (cd 10-3), Owner 2

Also ran:—Lucky Maid 9-10 (cd 9-12).

Betting:—6 to 1 on May Boy, 4 to 1 against Lucky Maid, 100 to 1 against Mavis.

Tote paid:—Win Re. 1.

THE HURSTPARK STAKES.—Distance 1½ miles over six flights.

Handicap hurdle race for horses that ran in the Sandown Plate.

Capt J H Wilkinson's CARBIDE, 12-2, Col Gill 1

Capt J H Wilkinson's LADY ELIZABETH, 11-12, Owner 2

Mr J W Calver's RIPAH, 11-3, Lieut Parcell 3

Also ran:—Dark Night 12-10, Fell Creaghduff 14-7 (cd 11-12), Erebus 11-7.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 2; Places Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 1-8.

THE COUNTRY-BRED PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

For C B horses.

Col Mouat's SHAHZADI, 12-2, Col Gill 1

Capt C M Duncan's FAIR MAG, 11-10, Lieut Byrne 2

Capt S Walshe's BESS, 11-3, Owner 3

Three ran.

Betting:—6 to 1 on Shahzadi, 4 to 1 against Fair Mae and Bess.

Tote paid:—Win Re. 1.

THE MANSON STAKES.—Distance about 3 furlongs.

Highweight handicap for Polo ponies.

Capt C E Pert's SONIA, 12-7, Owner 1

Capt J H Wilkinson's CARESS, 12-7, Owner 2

Mr R O Byrne's ZERO, 12-3, Capt Duncah 3

Also ran:—Discarded 12-7, Mary 11-11, Brown Pearl 11-5, Polars 10-7 (cd 11-9).

Betting:—2 to 1 on Sonia, 5 to 2 against Caress and Zero, 4 to 1 Mary, 6 and 10 the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 2; Places Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8.

AMERICAN WORLD-FLIERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The American Consul-General states that the American airmen will leave Rangoon on Tuesday for Chittagong via Akyab. The earliest date of their arrival in Calcutta will be Wednesday.

ENGLISH TEAM FOR SECOND TEST MATCH.

LONDON, June 22.

The English team for the second test match against South Africa at Lord's on June 28 will be selected from Aergilligan (Captain), Fender, G.E.C. Wood, Crapman, Hobbs, Woolley, Sutcliffe, J. W. Hearne, Hendren, Tate, R. Kilner and Richard Tyldesley.—Reuter.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 23.

H. E. the Viceroy granted interviews to Haji Syed Muhammad Husain and Maulvi Muhboob Alam on 21st.

Miss Ryder left Viceregal Lodge on the 21st.

The Countess of Reading was present at the Children's Carnival at Snowdon on the 22nd.

Capt. R. T. Lawrence arrived to stay at Viceregal Lodge on the 22nd.

On the 23rd, the undermentioned lunched at the Viceregal Lodge:—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Richey, Capt. A. Howard, and Miss Borland.

AKALI LEADERS' APPEAL DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, June 23.

Rai Sahib Lala Jaswantrai, Sessions Judge, Amritsar, passed orders to-day in the appeals of Sardar Saroop Sing, Sardar Raja Singh and two others, all being Akali leaders and members of the Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee who were recently convicted by Sardar Bahadur Hardialsingh, City Magistrate, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each and fined on a charge under Section 17 (2), Criminal Law Amendment Act. The Sessions Judge dismissed all four appeals.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 23.

The Mysore Legislative Council met to-day at the Council Chamber, Secretariat, Bangalore, mainly to consider and pass the Budget discussed by the Representative Assembly at Mysore. As answers to interpellations were not yet ready, to-day's business consisted of speeches on some salient features of the Budget. Reductions of grants for salaries of important Government officers were urged by some members. Discussion of the Budget is proceeding.

U. S. AND THE SOVIET.

LONDON, June 23.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says:—The report that negotiations have been opened between Paris and Washington regarding the recognition of the Soviets is inaccurate. What happened was that the French Government communicated to Washington and some other capitals the text of the passage in M. Herriot's ministerial statement dealing with the recognition.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

In jutes there was some excitement on the opening of the market with considerable buying support for Howrah and Clive and some of the higher denominations at a considerable rise over the closing quotations of the previous week with a very firm undertone. In coals Damagurria was quieter on some profit taking while Bansjorah, New Beerbhoom and South Karanpura were unchanged. Lakurka and Bhuianbararee continued to be enquired for at hardening rates. West Tetturya advanced to Rs. 2/10. In teas a moderate turnover took place at steady prices. Pahargoomia was marked up fifteen points. In miscellaneous British India Corporation ordinary and Lever Brothers preference were dealt in at current rates while Kalyanpur Lime receded slightly. Hooghly Flour improved about one rupee. Government securities reflect a weaker tendency. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 67/14, 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 94/5, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 99/8, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/12, 6 per cent bonds 1928 101/8.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank ordinary 242, Central Bank of India 25, Imperial Bank fully paid 1425.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 80.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/3, Muir Mills ordinary 215, New Ringh 330.

Jutes:—Alliance 505, Anglo-India 360, Auckland 217/8, Barnagore 144, Bally 198, Belvedere 318, Cheviot 266/8, Clive 36/12, Craig 6/12, Dalhousie 386, Delta 513, Empire 53/8, Fort William 207, Fort Gloster pref 110, Gourepore 710, Gondalpara 805, Hooghly ordinary 70/8, Howrah 42/10, Hukumchand ordinary 10/12, Kanknarrah 427/8, Kamarhatty 100, Kinnison 505, Lansdowne 291, Lawrence 533, Lothian 408, National 277/8, Northbrook 54/8, Orient 609, Presidency 7/13, Reliance 55/8, Standard 383, Union 505, Waverley 8/9.

Coals:—Arrung 3/8, Bansjorah 25, Bhulanbararee 32/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 28, Burrakur 7/4, Damagurria 15/12, Knardi 11/10, Lakurka 19, New Beerbhoom 38/4, Phularitand 2, South Karanpura 11/12, Union 21/8, West Tetturya 2/10, Union 21/8.

Miscellaneous:—Kalyanpur Lime 11/8, Lever Brothers pref 8/4, Bengal Telephone pref 9/12, Hooghly Flour 25/8, Burma Finance and Minor 2/4, Indian Cables 2.

Tea Companies:—Amluckie 158, Bishnauth 8/12, Hattikhira 24/4, Loobah 12, Namsumai 12/4, Pahargoomiah 241/8, Tezpore 10/14, Tonsong 16/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five pence and demand bills were one shilling five and one thirtysecond pence.

A SHIPPING CLAIM.

AGREEMENT RENDERED VOID BY MISTAKE OF FACT.

An interesting shipping case has just been disposed of, says "Commerce," by Mr. Justice Thornhill presiding on the original side of the Calcutta High Court. In this suit, the plaintiffs, Tata and Sons, alleged that by an agreement of February 4, 1921, between them and the defendants, the Bengal Steamship Company, they engaged the steam launch "Shree Krishna" from Calcutta to Cochin to tow 5 barges and 1 steam launch for the sum of Rs. 20,000. Rs. 10,000 was paid and the balance was to be made over on or before the delivery of the steamer on February 14, 1921. It was further agreed that the owners should deliver the tug to the charterers ready fully coaled, provisioned, seaworthy and to sail by noon of February 14. In default, the defendants must pay the expenses incurred by the plaintiffs for engaging another vessel and the charterers were to insure the vessel for Rs. 1,22,000. The defendant failed to carry out the terms of the contract and the plaintiffs had the vessel surveyed when it was found that she was unseaworthy, shortbunkered, and not in a fit condition to proceed to sea. The defendants well knew that vessels in that condition were not allowed out of the port limits. The plaintiffs, in the circumstances, had to engage another vessel and they now claimed from the defendants Rs. 44,017-10. The defence was that the defendants were induced to enter into the agreement through fraudulent representations made by the plaintiffs. They also knew that the vessel was not seaworthy and could not be made seaworthy by February 14. The defendants carried out all the suggestions of the plaintiffs and they could not be made liable. His lordship came to the conclusion that the vessel was not seaworthy and that both parties were under a mistake as to this fact. In the circumstances, the agreement was void for mutual mistake of fact and the plaintiffs would, therefore, recover Rs. 10,000 which they paid and the defendants would recover Rs. 5,751 which was the amount paid by them for coal. There would be a decree for the plaintiffs for the difference which would be Rs. 4,249 and for costs.

"DISADVANTAGES OF TENANT CO-PARTNERSHIP HOUSING MOVEMENT."

The tenants of the Saraswat Colony having organised a meeting at Santa Cruz on Sunday afternoon, 22nd instant, invited Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny to deliver his final lecture on "Tenant Co-partnership Housing". Accordingly, Mr. Kulkarny made at the outset a reference to the "Ownership Housing Movement" in "Mysore State." The lecturer then referred to the unfavourable system of "Tenant Copartnership Housing," inaugurated by late Mr. James P. Orr, I.C.S., formerly chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, who started the "Bombay Cooperative Housing Association" in 1914 in order to promote "Tenant Copartnership Housing," whereby a tenant member, inspite of his investing one-third, or one-fourth of the total cost of the tenement, would never own the tenement even after 30 years, even though the borrowed amount from Government was paid off, together with interest. While in England, more especially, in Halifax, Birmingham and Kent, there existed "Tenant Ownership Housing", since 1866; whereby a tenant, paying the rent, for a fixed number of years ranging from 21 to 25 years, could own the tenement, without payment of any further rent, subject to the rules of the Society, and without severing his connection Mr. Kulkerny, then remarked about the very slow progress made by the Bombay Cooperative Housing Association in that, there existed at the present moment, only six Housing Societies, providing tenements to less than four hundred tenants. Of these, one was at Gamdevi of Kanara Saraswats; the second was at Santa Cruz of the Catholics; the third was at Dadar started by the Parsis; the fourth was at Andheri started by the Gowd Saraswat Brahmins of Kanara. The fifth, was the Saraswat Colony, at Santa Cruz; and the last one, was at Matunga, Gowd Saraswats.

Of these, the best-type was of the Parsis, being based on "one-fourth system," and managed economically, under the direct supervision of Mr. Muncherji Joshi, L.C.E., Asst. Engineer in the Bombay Municipality, and who is the organiser of the Parsi Tenant Copartnership Housing Movement. While, the first Tenant-Copartnership Housing was started by the Kanara Saraswats at Gamdevi, which was duly registered in April 1915; and the tenements of the first three Buildings, were ready for occupation in January 1916, by sixteen tenants, and the remaining two, were for the use of the "Kanara Saraswat Association" and for the office of Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Credit Society. These buildings, Mr. Kulkerny remarked were built without getting any loan from the Government, at six per cent interest; and, so there was none to control and to dictate terms to the Promoters of the Gamdevi Housing Society. In spite of these facts, the "tenant co-partnership system, on one-third basis, was introduced just to please the Chairman of the "Bombay Co-operative Housing Association"—whose main object was to get rid of the old buildings in the name of Light, Air, and Sanitation, and indirectly wanted thus to diminish the number of landlords as mere tenants were not entitled to franchise, excepting the landlords and tax-payers and ratepayers. To make matters still worse, the administration report of the Co-operative Department for the official year of 1915-1916 which was published in 1917, contained a misleading statement on page 19; the last but one para stating that the success of the Saraswat Housing Soliety was solely due to the timely help of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, who was then President of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association and was also a temporary member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Government. In fact, he had advanced Rs. 24,000 at 4 per cent interest per annum, in 1916, when the first three buildings were completed; and the necessary financial help was rendered by the Communal Credit Society to the extent of thousands of rupees, at five per cent interest, per annum, after duly receiving one-third of the cost from eighteen members. To be brief, it could be safely stated that there was no demand for the reclaimed land at Gamdevi, as it was then considered to be a marshy land; and Mr. Orr wanted anyhow to create a demand for that type of land. In conclusion, Mr. Kulkerny stated, that if the buildings erected at the Saraswat Colony, cost them more and so, they had to pay more rent, than they anticipated, it was due to the departmental management and inexperience in the building line, and not due to mismanagement. However, he strongly urged the introduction of one-fourth system, and if possible, even one-fifth system—as the tenants were on "tenant co-partnership system" and not, "ownership." The meeting was then brought to a close after a vote of thanks.

PAREL SHOOTING CASE.

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

The "Parel Shooting Case" was again taken up for hearing at the Dadar Police Court before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Acting Fifth Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Sabaji Rao, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Messrs. Godinho Junglewalla and De Cruz were for the defence along with Mr. P. N. Daruwalla.

The charge against the accused, Ardeshir Mirza, is one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder with knowledge that it is likely to cause death committed on the 11th March, 1924, by firing four live cartridges from his double barrelled gun as a result of which Anthya Kumbhar and Arjun Kamati died.

Krishna Rao Dadarkar, examined by the Police Prosecutor, stated that at about midnight on the 11th March he was awakened out of his sleep by noise outside and peeping out he saw witness Madhavrao lying on the verandah and going out he noticed him unconscious and bleeding from a wound at the temple. Leaving his mother there, he went to 'phone the police and not getting at any police he sent a message to the fire-brigade and asked for two ambulance cars to be sent immediately. While he was at the Dharamsala, two ambulance cars and a posse of constables arrived and the injured persons were helped into the cars.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, the witness deposed that he did not know of any conversation between the accused and the police, nor of any complaint on the part of the accused.

Bicu Shripath was the next witness called. On the night in question, he said, he heard shots being fired. About ten minutes later he saw a man fall down on his verandah. He lighted a lamp and saw it was Antia. Within five minutes Antia died. After half an hour the police arrived and took him to the Police Station.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, the witness said that his statement was taken by the police the next day. He did not see any persons collected in the open space to his right.

Bezon Manek Moogaseth, staying at Bomanji's Wadi, said he is a civil and mechanical engineer. His place is on a lower level than the accused's soap factory. On the 10th March he heard the cry of "thief" at night and when the clamour was over he went out with another friend to the Parsi Chawl and learnt that there were thieves who, however, could not be traced. He returned to his room and went out to Golangi Road with a lantern when he saw Sadanand and Ramrao near the gate. As he lifted up his lamp and enquired whether they were awake, they said "ready" with gun in their hands. He returned to his room.

On the 11th night at about 12 he heard a shot coming from the Dharamsala. After that he heard two more shots being fired proceeding from the direction opposite to Bomanji's Wadi. Five minutes after he heard another shot from the same direction. From the window he saw about 40 to 50 people shouting with nearly twenty torches in the school compound. They receded. Some of them jumped over the wall and entered accused's compound and others went round. When the persons approached the accused's factory he heard a shot from the factory. The first batch was near the bend and the second batch was near the water-tap when he heard the first shot. He heard two more shots at intervals of five minutes coming from the accused's factory. During the interval between the first and third shot the people were moving onward. He returned to his room when he heard a fourth shot and a great uproar that people were being killed. Sadanand and Ramrao came to him a little later with guns in their hands and said that the accused had killed their friends. He went with them and shouted to Mirza that he had killed their friends, to which the accused replied how he was to know whether they were friends or not. The three then jumped over the wall and went to the accused's bungalow. They saw Arjun lying wounded with an iron receptacle containing kerosine oil on the road. The witness attended on the wounded man when Sadanand and Ramrao left the place. When the accused's son was about to open the gates, the witness prevented him from doing so as he feared the mob might rush in, though he did not know where it was at that time. He then went back to his room, and twelve minutes later he heard ambulance car arrive. Sub-Inspector Raje came to him at 2 a.m. and to him he made a statement on the understanding that his name was not to appear in the papers but to his regret he found his name blazoned forth in the next morning's papers.

The case is proceeding.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

The case in which Kallander Allabux and thirteen others have been charged with dacoity and house-breaking had its final hearing at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate. After the panchnama of the last witness was admitted the accused were committed to the coming Sessions.

DISCHARGED OF THEFT CHARGE.

Allegation and counter-allegation marked the proceedings in a case of theft brought before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court on Monday.

According to the complainant, Cooverji Teghji, a grain shop-keeper at the foot of the Kennedy Bridge, the accused, Mahammad Gulammahomad, went to his shop at about 10 a.m. on the 21st instant on the alleged purpose of purchasing ghee and seeing the complainant engaged in looking over his accounts helped himself stealthily to Rs. 8 kept in the drawer. The wakeful complainant, however, noticed the movement of the accused and arrested him.

In his defence, the accused stated that the complaint was a false one brought up against him by the complainant to cover his wrongful acts. The fact was that on the accused reproaching the complainant for the bad ghee that he persisted in supplying him, the complainant forcibly dragged him inside the shop and assaulted him.

After hearing the evidence, the Magistrate felt doubtful of the veracity of the allegations made by the complainant and discharged the accused.

Mr. Nadirshah Vakil appeared on behalf of the complainant and Mr. H. K. Tejani defended the accused.

PICK-POCKET SENTENCED FOR 10TH TIME.

Theft of a purse containing two annas and three pies, cost a man imprisonment for two years. The complaint was heard at the Girgaum Police Court by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on Monday.

Sub-Inspector Vichare who brought the charge against the accused, Dhanji Bhavan, stated that on Friday evening, the accused, noticing a crowd at Bhuleshwar, saw a fitting opportunity to exercise his habitual propensity and removed off the person of Chota Vithal a purse. The complainant was aware of the deprivation only when the purse was brought to him by a policeman.

The accused put up the ingeniously plausible plea that he was engaged in the kindly act of picking up an unclaimed purse on the road and attempting to restore it to its lawful owner when he was arrested.

The accused's contention availed nothing in view of the evidence and he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment having consideration to the fact of his having had nine previous convictions.

OUTWITTED BY A BOY.

A young boy stood charged at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. E. Dastur, Ag. Third Presidency Magistrate with theft.

Sub-Inspector Bhatkal prosecuted and Mr. Chotalal Desai appeared for the defence.

As alleged by the prosecution on Saturday morning, the accused Luxman Govind jumped up to the axle of a running ghari ry on Hornby Road from behind and removed through the opening in the hood a bundle containing Government currency notes for Rs. 525, a cheque book and other papers from the seat. Dwarkadas Jethabhai the gentleman who was the occupant of the carriage at the time was ignorant of the disappearance of his valuable parcel until it was brought to him some time later. The accused too soon congratulated himself on his smart action as was obvious from the secure gait he had adopted. However, there was a boy witness who was cleverer than he. He jumped off a running tram car unshadowing the accused gave him up to a constable whom they approached. The lad ran after the disappearing carriage and pointed to his bundle which the gentleman recognised.

Finding prevarication useless the accused admitted his guilt.

Mr. Desai pleaded for a lenient punishment having consideration to the age of mother of the accused.

The Magistrate while postponing the case to the 30th instant to get posted up with the accused's antecedents, paid a tribute of praise to the student who effected the capture of the accused.

DEAD BODY FOUND IN A SLUICE.

At about 4 p.m. on Sunday information was received at the DeLisle Road Police Station that a dead body was floating in the sluice off Fergusson Road. The police proceeded to the spot and had the body removed, when it was found that there were eight incised wounds and that the deceased had evidentally been murdered and thrown into the sluice. The body is of a Hindu Purdeshi aged about 30 years, height 5 feet 6 inches wearing striped shirt, black coat, black dhotar and a leather belt.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday when after preliminary enquiry, it was adjourned.

A MURDER TRIAL AT THANA.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, June 21.

Last week came to a close in the Thana Sessions Court a murder trial as a result of which the accused two brothers Dhurma and Bhisteria, Agris, of Manwelpara, near Virar were acquitted, the jury having brought in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" in their favour.

The prosecution version as presented before the Court by Mr. A. V. Chitre, Assistant Public Prosecutor, was that in April last the B.B. & C.I. Railway linemen of Virar decided to have an open air feast. On the evening of 12th April a company of line-men assembled under the cool shade of a Karanj tree. To make themselves merry with, they had a pot of 5 gallons of toddy. Drinking went on merrily until about half the toddy was finished, at this stage it was suggested that as it was getting dark the party should betake themselves to Hiria's house, and so carrying with them the remaining toddy they went to Hiria's house. Here they went on drinking till 8-30 p.m. when the deceased Gopal Rakma, left the place saying he had enjoyed enough and it was high time he went home. Later on at about 10-30 p.m., the deceased was seen by some persons lying on the ways, moaning and groaning piteously. There were marks of a very brutal outrage on him. The main pivot of the prosecution case was that the deceased had made a dying declaration before no less than ten persons that the two brothers were the assailants.

Mr. P. V. Patil, in his address for the defence, said that it could not be disputed, and it never was, that the deceased had been the victim of a very brutal outrage, and it would be well for Society and in the interests of justice if the real perpetrators of the foul deed came by their deserts. But at the same time he warned the jury, to be very careful in weighing evidence lest innocent persons should suffer for the crime of the real culprits. Mr. Patil characterised the prosecution story about the dying declaration as totally incredible and ridiculous. Considering the nature of the ghastly wounds inflicted by a crowbar the deceased could not have lived even for a second. His death must have been instantaneous. Mr. Patil asked the jury to bear in mind that the Government doctor had to admit that the injuries the deceased had received were too grave for him to have survived to make such statement. Moreover, the dying declaration was alleged he have been heard by not only one or two persons but by a big crowd of ten individuals. No doubt the Police believed that the bigger the number of witnesses to a dying declaration the better would be the chances of a conviction. From this it would be seen, concluded Mr. Patil, that there had been a very disgraceful attempt to bolster up evidence against his clients who were absolutely innocent.

The learned Judge having summed up the evidence the Jury brought in a unanimous verdict of not guilty in favour of the accused who were acquitted.

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Board have learnt of several unauthorised and unjustified rumours about the Tata Iron and Steel Company's position and about intention of the Board to reduce the capital of the Company as at present. The Board have this day completed arrangements for further finance in this Company and with the co-operation of the shareholders and investing public the Board are confident that the necessity for reducing the capital or reconstructing the Company will not arise.

Official and Personal.

It is understood that Mr. W. P. Barton, the British Resident in Mysore, who is now on leave, leaves London on the 15th August and joins duty at Bangalore early in September.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 5-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 25.

Standing Committee, 4-40 p.m.

The Harwood League: Staff vs. G. I. P. Parel, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 26.

The Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. G. A. 70 Co., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Dr. Arundale's public lecture on "The World of the Great", I. L. Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane Corner, Thakurdwar, 7-30 p.m. (Admission tickets: Re. 1 and As. 8 and 4).

FRIDAY, June 27.

S. S. "Dongola", with mails of the 12th instant, expected at 9 a.m.

Dr. Arundale's lecture on "National Education", I. L. Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, Thakurdwar, 7-30 p.m. (Admission tickets: Re. 1 and As. 8 and 4).

SATURDAY, June 28.

The s. s. "Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

The Harwood League: Y. M. C. C. vs. Staff, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 24 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 25 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 26 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 29 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 20m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st June, 1924:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	17-0	17-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-0	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)	7-0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	18-0
Inter III Poona Express	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9-0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	9-0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11-15	18-0x
Gujrat Mail	8-42	20-45
Delhi Express	6-30	21-0
Kathiawar Express	7-10	21-35
Express	20-26	7-0 x

x A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for first and 2nd class passenger their servants and luggage.

A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturday arriving there at 11-10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

No. 3 Down Express leaving Colaba at 7-5 and No. 4 Up Express due at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at Daman Road, Dahanu Road and Gholvad on Sundays and all Gazetted holidays.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 22nd June 1924, to 6 a.m. of 23rd June, 1924:—

Small-pox attacks 5 deaths 2. Cholera attacks nil deaths nil. Plague attacks nil deaths nil, Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 89.

Total mortality this day last year 101.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 19th instruction class of the Esean community will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday the 28th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). There will be a discourse on "The visible Universe and its relation to man—Part 2." Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 469, Thakurdwar.

"WADHWAN UDICHYA BANDHU SAMAJ."

A Wadhwan correspondent wires:—

"A public meeting of the Udichya Brahmins was held in Vaijnath Mahadev under the presidentship of Mr. D. M. Jani when a society entitled "Shree Wadhwan Udichya Bandhu Samaj" was started, having as its aims and objects the offering of brotherhood, cooperation, educational and medical help, etc., among its members, as well as to the needy people of the Udichya community. A large number of persons were enlisted as members there and then. During the session a tea party was given by Mr. Jani. After thanking the president the meeting was over."

Mr. and Miss Wanderwell who are touring the world in Ford cars arrived in Calcutta on Monday.—A. P.

The Commissioner Rangoon Division, has conveyed the following message to the American aviator Flight Commander Lieutenant Lowell Smith:—As instructed by His Excellency the Governor of Burma, I have to convey to you and your comrades his congratulations on your successful arrival here on your world-flight and his best wishes for all good fortune in your further progress.—A.P.

A Belgaum message says:—Srijut Gangadharrao Deshpande, President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, has issued a circular to all Congress Committees in the province, to celebrate the anniversary day of Shree Vidyaranyaswami, the founder of the Karnatak empire of Vijayanagar fame on the 29th instant in a fitting manner.

An Ahmedabad message of Monday's date says:—Ahmedabad has not yet had its share of this year's monsoon. The heat is unbearable.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1924.

" YOUNG INDIA. "

"At the present moment I seem to be doing the very thing I claim to wish to avoid: dividing the Congressmen and plunging the country into a controversy. I, however, assure the reader that it will not last long at least so far as I am concerned. Everyone will share my anxiety and eagerness to clear the air of uncertainty"—Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India".

Uncertainty, with its natural consequence in hesitations and disputes, has been the bane of India during the dark months when her great leader was in prison; and only those who love the consequences of that uncertainty and to batten on its fruits more than they love their faith and country will object to see it ended. There is only one way to end it, and that is by the plainest speaking on the part of one whom all India recognises as her leader in the way of righteousness. Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India" has been speaking very plainly, and no-one will object to his plain-speaking save wrongdoers. There is, perhaps, not one among us who has not, at first sight, felt inclined to question some of the Mahatma's recent utterances; and there is not one among us who, thinking over that utterance, has not realised that the Mahatma was right and he himself was wrong in that particular. That is because we have become wrongdoers to the extent of accepting an admittedly unhappy state of things to some extent, and tolerating in ourselves a great falling off in thought and practice from the standard which was set by the great teacher. There has been a serious decline of faith and with it, as must always happen, a decline of works. Is India as a nation, or the Hindus or the Muslims as a community, is any group or party in the country, willing to deteriorate? If so, it will ignore or oppose the warning words of the Mahatma; but all who seek to rise and not degenerate will take his words to heart and act upon them.

We wonder if, in any country in the world, there is a journal like "Young India" under the Mahatma's guidance—one so absolutely free from all the usual faults of journalism, so pure from animosity, so perfectly religious without trace of cant. Of course, it is didactic, and we know how modern people hate didacticism (not, certainly, because they have no need to learn); but the teaching of the Mahatma is so topical and so intensely interesting, so invariably to the point on every subject mooted, that even the most modern and refractory of mortals, we imagine, could digest it. Not Nationalists and not Indians only but everyone who studies it, will be the better for it. We have in our midst a phenomenon which occurs only once in a thousand years; future historians will expatiate upon it as the glory of the twentieth century. Can any man who claims to be ordinarily observant—let alone those who claim to take a special interest in India—can anyone who cares a jot for human progress, shut his eyes to it? Everyone in India, Indian and European ought to read "Young India", now that Mahatma Gandhi is again its editor. Those who fail to do so will exclude themselves from knowledge of the new era which, please God, is coming to the world through India.

THE COLOUR PROBLEM.

The June number of the "Contemporary Review" contains an interesting article from the pen of Mr. W. H. Dawson, which is in essence an appeal to the British and Dutch elements of the South African White population—represented respectively by the South African and Nationalist parties—to sink their historic differences and unite as one South African nation for the proper establishment and uninterrupted maintenance of western civilisation on the Black Continent. The writer is very much struck with the "delightful placidity of South African life, the dignity and beauty of its capitals, the charm of its quaint country towns, the gracious hospitality of its homes, the lure of its climate and much of its scenery," and naturally his mind is made up that South Africa is *the* country for the White man and his merry civilisation. But, unfortunately, this smiling stretch of delightful placidity has been the habitation of a race of people whose carbon frame impinges on the Whiteman's colour and threatens its purity. These people have an auxiliary in the Asiatic whose brown colour is more sympathetic to their black. It is but natural that the Whiteman should dread the future combination of these two elements against him. So the immediate problem before western civilisation is "how to hold back the Indian invasion." The Negroes can be dealt with afterwards, as they are still "on the border-line between semi-civilisation and a state of nature." The White Government has taken care that the Negro does not get facilities for "education, housing, social morality and religious life." It has also seen to it that though the ratio of Blacks to Whites is in "overwhelming disproportion," the species will not multiply. In the words of Mr. Dawson, "the increase of the native races is only being *checked* for a time by a *heavy preventible mortality* (our italics), particularly amongst children." The wickedness of this cold-blooded statement is hard to beat. It is said that the mortality among Negroes is heavy though preventible. And what does the White Government do as the self-constituted "trustee" of this unfortunate people? On the reasoning, perhaps, that they are still in a "state of nature," it allows them only nature-cure, with the result that thousands of Negroes are paying a heavy toll of their lives to make room for the outspreading tentacles of this White Octopus. The Negro problem, therefore, is not so pressing now as the Indian problem. The writer is aware that the Whiteman will be called upon in no distant future to conserve his energies and resources for combating the Negro awakening. The Negro is educating himself, is beginning to organise, is gradually evolving a race consciousness which will in time express itself in political claims. "And all the time," Mr. Dawson exclaims with terror-stricken pathos, "he is thinking"! Often as Mr. Dawson has looked into his stolid, impassive, cryptic, inscrutable face, he has wondered—is the Negro's thought of the past, the present, or the future?

But there is time enough to meet the tide of Negro consciousness. The immediate danger is the presence of the Asiatic, particularly the Indian, who is the object of the South African Whiteman's greatest dread, on account of his civilisation and national consciousness. He is the Whiteman's serious rival in education and intelligence, in trade and commerce, and, if left unresisted, is bound soon to become his political rival also. The low living and high thinking of the Indian is the Whiteman's nightmare and to get rid of this hated rival at any cost is his immediate aim. This fundamental task cannot be achieved, Mr. Dawson says, if the South African Whites are disunited and fighting with one another and he pleads with all the eloquence that he can command that the South African Party and the Nationalists should throw their quarrels to the winds in order to evolve a common South African nationhood by eliminating the Asiatic from the body-politic and keeping the "Native" in economic bondage and political servitude. Mr. Dawson dare not say openly that the Negro should be kept within the limits prescribed above and he is even gracious enough to allow that these "patient, much-enduring pathetic proteges of the Empire" should be granted—not all at once but *gradually*—some amenities of life. When the Europeans qualify their officious scheme of suspicious philanthropy by that indefinite and almost unmeaning word "gradual," then you may be sure that they are not thinking what they are talking. Whether the Dutch Nationalists with their tradition and programme of republicanism and their sentimental dislike of the Englishman with his haughty manner and deep rooted prejudicies, will make overtures of love remains to be seen. The recent political developments culminating in the ignominious defeat of that idealist opportunist, General Smuts, in the elections shows whither the wind is blowing. General Hertzog, the Nationalist leader, is as uncompromising in pursuing the principles and programme of his party as General Smuts, the South African leader, is unscrupulous in serving his political end.

The hope of Indians, however, does not lie in the discussions of the Boer and the Briton. When its turn comes each of these elements will strive its utmost to oust them from the soil of South Africa, which is too good to be lost by the Westerner. In regard to the Indian question every White party is united and every White leader, Smuts, Hertzog and Creswell, voices the same sentiment. The Indians' hope lies in themselves and Mahatma Gandhi, in his glotious career of vicarious martyrdom, has shown the best and most effective instrument of realising that hope. It is up to Indians in South Africa to save India's national honour by resisting the selfish onslaught of the Whites against the birth-right of every national to live in the country, for the welfare of which he has materially contributed by patient industry. Surrender in South Africa means outlawry in the world. South Africa and Kenya are the acid test of India's fighting and resisting power.

KALA-AZAR COMMISSION.

The Government of India have just appointed a Commission to make an organised attack on the problem of transmission of kala-azar. Those who know what a deadly disease kala azar—otherwise known as black-fever—is and what havoc it has been causing in those parts of the country where it has come to stay will welcome the appointment of the Commission, however late in the day it has come. This disease, which is mostly prevalent in Assam, where it has made its permanent home for a long time, has been the cause of ruin of thousands of families in the province. Before the eighties of the last century it had swept clean many a village in Assam, particularly in the Brahamaputra Valley to which part it was confined in those days. After that it gradually disappeared and became almost extinct in the other districts of the Valley, confining itself to the central district of Nowgong only. From the beginning of the present century it again began to spread all over the province, making its presence felt in the other Valley also. For about a decade and a half now it has been virulent and there are at present thousands of lingering victims of this deadly malady in the province. Though cases are now found in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras and the United Provinces, they are few and far between and only show that the disease is capable of being transmitted and may, in course of time, spread all over the country. The case of Assam where it has originated is becoming very serious and there is a general apprehension there that if the disease continues to spread at the speed at which it has been spreading of late, Assam will some day in the near future become almost unhabitable and desolate. The seriousness of the problem can be measured from the fact that there are more than 300 kala-azar injection centres in some districts of Aassam, which is very sparsely populated compared with other parts of India.

In October last year there was a conference of scientific workers in Calcutta when it was decided to investigate the problem of the transmission of kala-azar by a specially selected committee of experts. The appointment of the present Commission by the Government of India is an outcome of that Conference. It will be financed by the Government of India, the Indian Research Fund Association and grants-in-aid from the Governments of Assam, Bengal, Madras, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces. It consists of three specially selected experts, Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Christophers as Director, Major Shortt, who has long been engaged on kala-azar investigation work in Assam, and Mr. Barrand, an expert entomologist, who fills the vacancy on the Commission caused by the death of Major F. W. Cragg who, since his appointment, died in a village in Kashmir, a martyr to his research work. The first objective of the Commission will be the discovery of the method of transmission of the disease in nature and the lines of investigation will be determined largely by subsequent discoveries. The first period will be spent partly in reconnaissance and preparation for full work in October when the Commission will take the field. It will keep itself in touch with various workers in different provinces and will test and utilise observations made by those workers. The enquiry into the role of the sandfly now being conducted by some of the staff of Dr. Brahmachari's Institute of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta will, it is expected, be financed to a finish and the work incorporated in that of the Commission. Similarly the staff and work of the present Assam Government enquiry will be absorbed in that of the Commission. Shillong, the capital of Assam, will be the first headquarters of the Commission and the Director has already proceeded there It is greatly to be hoped that the labours of the Commission will be crowned with success and it may achieve some useful results so that its investigation may enable preventive measures to be applied on a large scale with every hope of controlling this deadly disease at present and finally eradicating it.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Lansbury's Motion.

Five more names of Labour members of Parliament, including the veteran Labour leader, Mr. Smillie, have been added to Mr. Lansbury's motion censuring Mr. Justice McCardie for his *obiter dictum* in the O'Dwyer-Nair case. The wonder is not that these names have been added to Mr. Lansbury's motion, but that there has not been an unanimous demand from members of Parliament to take immediate notice of what the "New Statesman" rightly described as an outrage on the principles of British justice. The "Sunday Times" suggests that Mr. MacDonald has good ground for standing firm against granting a day for the discussion of the motion which, it feels sure, must inevitably be rejected. With the "Sunday Times" the wish is, of course, father to the thought. But the other suggestion of the "Times" that Mr. MacDonald feels that "further ventilation of the matter would be highly dangerous in the present condition of India," if true, hardly does credit either to the statemanship or principles of the Premier. If the House of Commons endorses Justice McCardie's conduct, its action will not come as a surprise to the Indian people who have no illusions left regarding "British Justice." Such a decision of the Commons will be "highly dangerous" not from the point of view of India but from the point of view of England. For, it is the honour of England that is involved in Justice McCardie's conduct. For the Premier to stifle the expression of England's true voice about the judge's conduct in the O'Dwyer case would be doing the greatest disservice to his own country.

Towards Settlement.

An official communique has been issued regarding the outcome of the French Premier's visit to the British Premier. In view of M. Herriot's recent statement of his policy, it is not surprising that the conversation has revealed a general agreement of French and British viewpoints in their common determination to overcome difficulties by means of continuous co-operation. It has been agreed, subject to the convenience of the other Allies, to hold a conference in London not later than the middle of next month for the purpose of definitely settling the procedure to be adopted. The Dawes' Report is the basis on which the structure of Europe's economic reconstruction can be reared. It is for the statesmen of Europe, including those of Germany, to meet together and set in motion the machinery for the operation of the Report.

Wanted An Enquiry.

Our Dibrugarh (Assam) correspondent sends us a report—published elsewhere—of a shocking incident, which, if the facts are as represented in the communication, constitutes an act of sheer barbarity on the part of the responsible local officials. According to our correspondent, on the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur, who is now on leave, the Commissioner of Assam Valley Division had issued an order to the effect that a certain tract of land, on which some families belonging to the Miri tribe have been living for more than three generations past, should be converted into a grazing reserve, the Miris being asked to go elsewhere. Apparently, either because they could not secure quarters elsewhere or because they were too much attached to their ancestral homesteads to leave in a hurry, these Miris did not budge from the place. In the meanwhile they memorialised the Governor of Assam, but before the reply came the Nazir accompanied by a posse of policemen swooped down on the place and had all the huts of these Miris burnt down without troubling himself with the thought of what the victims of his official wrath, men women and children, numbering about 300, would do without a roof over their heads. That the present Deputy Commissioner, a member of the very Service which claims to be the "ma-bap" of the masses of this country, should merely shrug his shoulders, saying that the incendiary party had already left to execute their mission was, perhaps, to be expected, in these days. During the regime of Lord Morley, similar negligence on the part of a high official to prevent a grave injustice cost him the Lieutenant-Governorship. It remains to be seen whether the present action of the Assam Valley officials—presuming the facts reported to be correct—is noticed or not by the responsible higher authorities. A searching inquiry into the incident seems to be required.

Compulsory Vaccination.

When even in an advanced country like England the medical world is not quite unanimous in its view regarding the efficacy of bovine vaccine in small-pox cases and the State itself has not made vaccination compulsory save in the Army and the Navy, it must appear extremely undesirable that vaccination should be made universally compulsory in India where the great majority of the population have strong religious scruples against consciously or unconsciously imbibing internally any by-product of the cow which they regard as unholy. If many Hindus of the orthodox class have got themselves vaccinated without any protest so far, it is due more to their ignorance of the real nature of the vaccine than to any change in their attitude towards the "cow" question. We are mentioning this circumstances not to create any prejudice against vaccination, but simply as a fact, which any one who tries to ascertain the truth may discover for himself. The question, however, we are immediately concerned with is not the ignorance or otherwise of persons who have submitted to vaccination, but one of compelling those who have religious or other scruples against vaccination with bovine lymph to submit to the operation. In Sind a number of persons who, on conscientious grounds, refused to get themselves or their children vaccinated have been prosecuted and convicted. This has led to a widespread agitation. It seems to us that it is desirable that the vaccination legislation of this country should be amended to bring it in a line with the English legislation, so as to exempt from its operation those who have conscientious objections to vaccination. It is to be hoped that Indian members of the legislature will avail themselves of an early opportunity to amend the legislation in the needful direction. The Municipal Boards, too, we think, would be well advised and quite within their rights in not enforcing vaccination in the case of those who have conscientious objections to it.

Plight of Government Servants in Aden.

A Layman writes:—

"Do Government know how many of their servants are in a miserable plight in Aden? How many of them are contracting debts in consequence of the delay in the revision of their pay? The salary of how many of them have been attached by the Court for liquidating the debts contracted in the hope of getting *"the arrears of pay when reviston of salary is sanctioned by Government"*? Was the contraction of debt due to extravagant habits or owing to the high prices prevalent in Aden as everywhere else? Who is to blame for bringing about this misery, will be seen from the following detail. In 1920, if my memory serves me right, an order was received in Aden recommending an increase of pay to all employees according to a certain scale laid down therein. This order, resolution, or whatever it was, was, for some time, considered by the great men of Aden as a hieroglyphic document, for it took several weeks for a Round Table Conference, composed of experts of the place, to form a clear idea of the calculations given therein. The verdict of these wiseacres was a unanimous *"Special case for Aden,"* and a reference was made to Government. But instead of a *"Special Case"* the proposal proved a *"Special Curse"* to the Government servants of Aden because four solid years have passed away, and at the end of it Government refuse to grant any increment to their poor servants. The wise Chairman of the Aden Port Trust and Aden Settlement, Mr. E. G. Duggen, willingly accepted the proposals of Government and, I believe, likewise advised other Government Offices to accept what Government were willing to give. Thanks to Mr. Duggen's acceptance of what Government willingly offered, the officers of his departments are getting handsome salaries simply because the orders of Government were at once accepted. Government, of course, rightly refusing to give *special consideration* to departments not willing to accept their own orders, flatly rejected the proposal submitted by the local authorities. I submit, however, that the humble servants of Government should not be penalised and all increase of pay refused. Is it not tantamount to punishing them for no fault of theirs? The loyalty of those servants, who have endured misery and poverty, is proved by the fact that none has ever thought of troubling Government by having recourse to a *Government Servants' Strike*. Besides, the mercantile firms, the National Bank, the Eastern Telegraph Co., the Post Office, the Aden Port Trust and the Aden Settlement, have all increased the pay of their employees; I, therefore, trust that these plain facts will rouse the sympathetic heart of Government to take immediate steps to help their Aden dependents."

GENERAL AGREEMENT

TALK AT CHEQUERS.

ANOTHER ALLIED CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 22.

The following communique has been issued:—

M. Herriot and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had a friendly and informal discussion at Chequers in the week-end on the questions arising from the Dawes' Report and measures to put it into execution. Definite conclusion has not been reached at, pending consultation with the Italian and Belgian Government. The conversation has revealed a general agreement of French and British viewpoints in their common determination to overcome difficulties by means of continuous co-operation. It has been agreed, subject to the convenience of other Allies to hold a conference in London not later than the middle of July for the purpose of definitely settling the procedure to be adopted. The two Premiers have agreed to visit Geneva together at the opening of the Assembly of the League of Nations in September.—Reuter.

HERRIOT PLEASED.

There is a distinct advance in Anglo-French relations as the outcome of the Premiers' conversations at Chequers, with which, it is stated, M. Herriot was most pleased. It is understood that the talk of the two statesmen was very frank and both desired personal understanding. This was attained without either conceding any vital point. M. Herriot on return to London placed a wreath on the cenotaph and also on the grave of the unknown warrior in Westminster Abbey. He will proceed to Brussels to-morrow where he will interview M. Theunis and M. Hymans.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 23.

Paris.—A semi-official statement regarding the Macdonald-Herriot interview says: "We have agreed to conclude a pact of continued co-operation." The two Premiers did everything possible to create an atmosphere of sympathy and confidence. Mr. Macdonald has repeated his assurance that in case Germany defaults, she will find herself face to face with Britain, France and Belgium united as inflexibly as they were in war-time.—Reuter

LONDON, June 23.

Mr. MacDonald's undertaking will help to facilitate the military evacuation of the Ruhr. The statement assumes that the United States will be invited to the next London Conference.—Reuter.

M. HERRIOT LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS.

LONDON, June 23.

M. Herriot left for Brussels from Victoria station this morning.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND RUHR.

M. HERRIOT'S GUARANTEES.

LONDON, June 23.

Paris.—The "Matin's" special correspondent in London states that the guarantees, asked for by M. Herriot, before the military occupation of the Ruhr can be accomplished, include the possibility of sending troops to the Rhine in the event of German defaults. This would involve the absolute control of certain strategic lines. Strong representations will be made to Berlin with regard to disarmament.—The Conference of Ambassadors will demand the drawing up of a full Inventory and the inspection of German armament by the Inter-Allied Commission. The Germans will be invited to draft a protocol which will be signed with them for the initiation of the Experts' scheme. It was also agreed that France and Britain should each appoint two experts to examine the question of debts with a view to finding a settlement without awaiting the participation of the United States.—Reuter.

COINAGE OF SOVIET COINS.

CONTRACT WITH BRITISH ROYAL MINT.

LONDON, June 22.

As a consequence of the inability of the Leningrad mint to meet coinage requirements for trade purposes with sufficient quickness the Soviet Government have contracted with the Royal Mint for the coinage of forty million half-rouble pieces called poltinniks and consisting of nine parts silver and one part copper with value of about one shilling each. The Soviet Trade Delegation in London is supplying the necessary silver which has already been quietly secured. Coinage will begin at the end of June, delivery being effectable within four months. The Leningrad mint also is manufacturing silver roubles, silver poltinniks, silver twenty, fifteen and ten kopek pieces and also copper coins of smaller denominations.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

12mo

THE MATTEOTTI CRIME.

SOCIALIST INDIGNATION.

A FREE FIGHT IN PARIS.

LONDON, June 23.

The Matteotti crime is arousing the ire of Socialists throughout Europe. Reuter's Geneva correspondent states that a stormy public meeting was held there to protest against the crime. Two thousand people, including Labour Conference delegates representing Britain, France, Holland, Germany and Belgium were present. Allusion to Fascist regime in the speeches provoked cries of "Assassins and Bandits." The tumult was accompanied by expressions "To guillotine." Finally, the meeting unanimously passed a resolution demanding the freedom of Italian workers.

A message from Paris states that there were disorderly scenes following the Communist protest meeting which included many Italians. When the meeting concluded the participants encountered a procession of local societies with bands playing, whom they mistook for a counter-demonstration. A free fight ensued and the Police intervened. Fighting became fierce between the three parties engaged in the melee and casualties were inflicted on both political parties before the police cleared the streets.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 22.

Rome.—Cesarerossi has surrendered to the police.—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 5.)

the Kishna Light to Alguada and then up the west coast for 100 miles.

THE CAPTAIN MISSING.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 23

So far as is known the Captain of the S. S. "Clan Macmillan" is not among the survivors picked up by the S. S. "Minhla" south of Alguada.

THE "LEICESTERSHIRE'S" CAPTAIN'S INTERVIEW.

The Captain of the "Leicestershire" said in an interview that at ten p.m. on June 20th the S.O.S. was first heard. It was repeated seventeen minutes later and at 10-42 he received the "Clan Macmillan's" position but it was not clear. At 10-46 the S.O.S. was repeated. The Rangoon radio was at work at the same time and was louder than the ship's S.O.S. At 11-20 he got the S.O.S. again and other stations were asked to stop transmitting. The S.O.S. was again sent out and the "Clan Macmillan's" position was then given as 13.46 north and 92.37 east. The message further stated that the "Clan Macmillan" was sinking. At 11-40 the "Leicestershire" wirelessed to the "Clan Macmillan" that she would reach the position at 4-30 on the morning of the 21st and ten minutes later the "Clan Macmillan" said she was not in an immediate danger. At five minutes past midnight the "Clan Macmillan" sent her position out and her calls were picked up by the Madras Radio. At 12-26 a.m. on the 21st the "Clan Macmillan" sent a message that the crew were then taking to the boats but the accuracy of this message was uncertain. Nothing was heard again from the "Clan Macmillan" till 9-5 a.m. on the 21st when she called the "Leicestershire" up and said "am here in same position in sight of land. Ship likely to sink at any moment."

The "Leicestershire" told the "Clan Macmillan" to have her boats remain in the vicinity and proceeded to the spot at once but no trace was found. After the message timed 9-5 a.m. nothing more was heard of the "Clan Macmillan." The "Leicestershire" was delayed over twenty-four hours while in search of the traces of the "Clan Macmillan's" boat and did all that could be done.

CAPTAIN'S INTERVIEW.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 23.

The s. s. Maharajah arrived in Madras Harbour and her master, Capt. Peet, in an interview said we heard at 11-30 on Friday night Rangoon communicating with "Leicestershire" relative to the S. O. S. from the "Clan Macmillan." The "Maharajah" was then midway between Port Blair and Madras about three hundred miles from the position given by the "Clan Macmillan." Subsequently we picked up the "Leicestershire" sending to the "Clan Macmillan" at 12-15:—"Am hastening to you at full speed. Due your position at five a.m. Is your need urgent?" The "Maharajah" did not proceed to the rescue of the ship; it would have taken at least 36 hours for her to reach the spot. On Saturday morning she picked up the following message from Rangoon to Madras:—"No news of 'Clan Macmillan' since crew took to boats."

MADRAS, June 23.

The fate of the S. S. "Clan Macmillan" is still not known. The latest message from the Port Officer, Rangoon, to the Port Officer, Madras says:—Nothing been seen or heard of the "Clan Macmillan" since 9 a.m. 21st June. Vessel sent out S.O.S. one a.m. of same date. Warn shipping bound for Rangoon and Straits to keep sharp lookout for wreckage or boats."

The "Clan Macmillan" was commanded by Captain Mackinnon. Her officers, engineers and cadets numbered twelve and her lascar crew about seventy-five. She was on a journey from Calcutta to New Caledonia.

CREW SAFE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The Port Officer announces that all members of the "Clan Macmillan's" crew have been saved.

MR. LANSBURY'S MOTION.

FURTHER LABOUR SUPPORT.

"SUNDAY TIMES" INSINUATION.

LONDON, June 22.

Copy Right.

Five more names of Labour Members of Parliament including Mr. Robert Smillie have been added to Mr. Lansbury's motion censuring Mr. Justice McCardie for his obiter dictum in the O'Dwyer case.

The "Sunday Times" says it is anticipated in some quarters that this additional support will induce Government to grant a day for discussion but Mr. Macdonald has good reasons for standing firm. In the first place he can ill-afford a day for discussion which must inevitably end in the rejection of the motion and secondly he feels that further ventilation of the matter would be highly dangerous in the present condition of India.

MR. HAWLEY'S MURDER AVENGED.

A BRITISH OFFICER'S THREAT.

LONDON, June 23.

Peking.—The prompt initiative of the British naval officer avenged the murder of Mr. Hawley, an American businessman at Wanhsien following a dispute with the Junkmen who contended the steamers were depriving them of their living. The Commander of the gunboat 'Cockchafer' landed and compelled the leading military authorities under threat of bombardment of Wanhsien to follow Hawley's funeral procession on foot and also to execute two ring leaders among the Junkmen.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF M. MERLIN.

FRENCH PRESS WAIT FOR DETAILS.

LONDON, June 23.

Paris.—The Havas Agency message states: Papers prefer to wait for the precise details of the outrage before giving judgment touching the attempt on the life of M. Merlin, Governor of Indo-China, while visiting Canton.

Native students from Canton at the Franco-Chinese Institute at Lyons have sent a letter to the press protesting against the attempt on M. Merlin's life, and expressing sympathy with the families of the victims. The students urge the Government of Canton to conduct a thorough search for criminals and to punish them severely.—Reuter.

BOMB-THROWER COMMITS SUICIDE?

LONDON, June 23.

Hongkong—The authorities at Canton state that the corpse of an Annamite found in the river is believed to be of the man who threw the bomb at M. Merlin, Governor of Indo-China, in Shameen, Canton.—Reuter.

"THE LOST DOMINION."

SIR B. FULLER'S DENIAL.

LONDON, June 23.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller authorities the denial of the persistent rumours that he wrote "The Lost Dominion" or had anything whatever to do with its composition. He considers that the author's recollections of India must be much less happy than his own.—Reuter.

GENERAL SMUTS.

NOT TO BE OPPOSED AT CLASSEN.

LONDON, June 23.

Cape Town.—It is announced that General Smuts will not be opposed at Classen.—Reuter.

A HEADMASTER ON POLITICS.

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LONDON, June 23.

In the course of a speech at Rugby Mr. S. W. Vaughan headmaster sadly reflected that only one Rugbeian had entered the Indian Civil Service during the past year. He knew it was at present hard to persuade sons or parents of the advantages of the Indian Civil Service but it was the duty of England to send her very best to the task which India could provide for an ambitious man. England must continue to send such men to help India to guide her destinies until she was more able to guide her own.

EL AKSA MOSQUE.

LONDON, June 23.

Jerusalem.—Interviewed by Reuter at Amman, Palestine, Emir Abdullah said that Sherif Hussein had sent him to Jerusalem to inspect and estimate the extent of the repairs necessary to ward off an immediate danger to the Mosque of El Aksa, the third holy Moslem shrine.—Reuter.

U. S. PREPAREDNESS!

PROVIDING A BIG NAVY.

SUSPICIOUS OF JAPANESE INTENTIONS.

During the past month or two a number of sensational articles have appeared in the American Press on the subject of naval preparedness. Grave deficiencies are alleged to exist in the material and personnel of the United States Navy, writes a Naval correspondent of the "Daily News".

The battleships, it is said, are inferior in gun-range, speed, and protection to those of foreign navies. It is further said that there is a serious shortage of cruisers, Japan alone having a 150 per cent advantage in this respect; that there is not a single effective aircraft-carrier in commission now or likely to be for two years, and that the short-service manning system, under which the majority of seamen serve only two years, makes it impossible to maintain the Fleet on a footing of readiness for war.

Some of the statements made in this connection may be exaggerated, but it is obvious to anyone who visits the States that a wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction exists with regard to the present condition of the Navy.

COMING ELECTIONS.

Congress is being urged from many sides to do its duty by the Navy, and the more astute among the politicians are considering the inclusion of a "big Navy" plank in the party platforms at the coming elections.

Various communiques have been issued by the Navy Department at Washington, and, while these do not bear out the more startling revelations made by the newspapers, they certainly show that the United States is falling below its ratio of strength as established by the Limitation Treaty.

Underlying all this uneasiness is a deep-rooted suspicion of Japan. For a brief period after the war there was some popular support for Mr. Josephus Daniels' project of making the American Navy the most powerful in the world, but this idea has long since been discarded.

What the American public now wants is a navy of sufficient strength to guarantee the maintenance of peace, primarily in the Pacific, and it is told by the experts, probably with truth, that it does not yet possess such a navy.

PACIFIC MANOEUVRES.

The American program of eight cruisers was first introduced nearly 18 months ago—that is, long before Great Britain had announced her intention of building any new ships. Here, as in the United States, there are certain people who imagine the possibility of a future Anglo-American conflict, but one has only to talk with representative Americans, both sailors and civilians to find that the present agitation for a stronger and more efficient United States navy has absolutely no reference to this country.

With a Presidential election impending it is very improbable that any large measure of naval expansion will be heard of until the political atmosphere has cleared. Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats wish to commit themselves beforehand to any scheme which would entail heavy expenditure, seeing that public opinion, to use the common phrase, is "strong for" economy.

On the other hand, it is more than likely that the next Administration—be it Republican or Democratic, and the betting is heavily against the latter party—will introduce a big program of naval construction and general improvement, to cover a long term of years.

The fact that the combined American fleets are next year to rendezvous at Hawaii and carry out joint manoeuvres in mid-Pacific, clearly indicates the objective of this latest naval agitation in the Unite States.

THE WASHINGTON STANDARD.

According to a Reuter's Washington telegram the House of Representatives on May 29, passed a Bill to bring the Navy up to the 5-5-3 ratio fixed at the Washington Naval Conference. The measure would authorise the construction of eight scout cruisers, six river gunboats, and extensive improvements on six battleships at a total cost of 111,000,000 dollars (£25,000,000).

The House, however, rejected an amendment providing 6,500,000 dollars for the elevation of the guns of 13 battleships on the ground that it violated the Washington Treaty. Approval was, however, given for the expenditure of about 18,500,000 dollars for the conversion to oil burners of six coal-burning battleships, and affording them additional protection against submarines and aircraft.

MINISTERS TO BE APPOINTED.

C. P. GOVERNOR'S REPORTED MOVE.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 23.

It is understood that in exercise of his powers under the Government of India Act, the Governor has decided to appoint two Ministers for a period of six months. In case of dissolution of the local Legislative Council these two ministers may get opportunity of being elected in the coming elections.

"CLAN MACMILLAN."

WRECKAGE TRACED

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT UNKNOWN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 22.

Commander Vibart, the Principal Port Officer stated this afternoon that nothing further had been seen or heard of the S.S. "Clan Macmillan" or her boats. Ships were still searching the various areas which were contiguous and slightly over-lapped, so that no space was left unsearched. The coast of the Andaman Islands had also been searched by a launch which had in addition visited the spot in which the "Clan Macmillan" was last heard of.

The Principal Port Officer received the following message in answer to an enquiry regarding the weather in the Bay at the time of the disaster. Very fine clear weather. No rain, no squall. Cloudy sky passing clouds. Wind never more than five. Sea moderate from one a.m. on 21st to noon 22nd.

The S.S. "Liecestershire" has proceeded to Preparis Islands in search of the "Clan Macmillan" or her boats. Ever since the report of the accident to the ship was received here the Principal Port Officer has been working day and night in an endeavour to locate the missing vessel and send assistance.

The cause of the accident remains unknown.

The "Clan Macmillan" is a steel crew cargo steamer of 4,525 tons gross. She is of the shelter deck type and was classified as A I at Lloyds. Her Port of survey was Cardif. She was built in 1901 for her owners by Messrs. A. Macmillan and Son, Ltd., Dumbarton. Her length is 396-5 feet and depth 27 feet. Her port of registery is Glasgow.

RANGOON, June 23.

The S. S. "Leicestershire" arrived here this morning and reports having visited the Preparis Islands without finding any trace of the S.S. "Macmillan" or her boats.

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The "Clan Macmillan" was three days out from Calcutta bound for Fiji. She carried no passengers, but her crew numbered about sixty. The Chief Port Officer has received no further news of the ship or her boats. He points out that the reports indicate fine weather in the area in which the ship is reported to have sunk. The cause of the disaster remains unknown.

TRACED AT LAST.

WRECKAGE NEAR PREPARIS ISLAND.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 23.

S. S. "Jalavihar" reported to-day that between six-thirty and seven-thirty this morning she passed through wreckage, cabin fittings, hatches, etc. The position given was approximately twenty-five miles east of Preparis Island. The Principal Port Officer therefore wirelessed to the master of the Jalavihar:—"Continue to search area working north-east." A reply was received just before noon saying:—"Message received. Will work area north-east."

On receipt of the news of the wreckage the Principal Port Officer gave orders to four vessels to move to fresh positions to the north and search various areas. He also received a message this morning from the Officer Commanding, R. I. M. S. Clive:—"Weather fine and clear."

SIXTY SURVIVORS PICKED UP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The Agents of the Clan Line report that the "Clan Macmillan" has been wrecked on the Preparis Island and sixty survivors have been picked up.

RANGOON, June 23.

The Principal Port Officer has just received a wireless that sixty of the crew of the "Clan Macmillan" have been picked up by the s. s. "Minhla", belonging to the Burma Oil Company, south of Alguado. The "Minhla" entered Rangoon river this afternoon.

BOAT OF 60 MEN PICKED UP.

STEAMERS ORDERED TO SCOUR SEA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 23.

The S. S. Minhla of the Burma Oil Company has reported, by commercial code, to the Indo-Burma Petroleum S. S. "Shwedagon" that she has picked up the boat containing 60 men south of Alguada. The Captain's boat is still adrift. The Clan "Macmillan" was wrecked on the Preparis shoals. This message was communicated to Rangoon by wireless by S. S. "Shwedagon."

Later information received from the S. S. "Jalavihar" is that she has picked up like boat No. 4 belonging to the Clan "Macmillan" at sea empty. The Principal Port Officer informs that the R.I.M.S. "Minto" has been sent to the Preparis Island to land and search the coast.

The R.I.M.S Clive has been detailed westward as far as Alguada.

The "Elephanta" has been ordered to work from the position off Baragua, eastward to 95 to 96 meridian.

The S. S. "Nagina" has been ordered to work from Alguada across the entrance to the Bassein River to Baragua.

Deputy Commissioners have been asked to notify to all villagers to be on the look-out for any ship-wrecked men or wreckage from

(Continued in Column 2.)

BEWARE OF MISCHIEF-MAKERS.

COUNTRY ABOVE COMMUNITY.

M. MAHOMED ALI'S APPEAL TO JOURNALISTS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, June 23.

Maulana Mahomed Ali interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press said that he was convinced that the enemies of the national movement of whatever nationality or religion were doing their utmost to incite Hindus and Muslims to quarrel because they desired to make out that the country was unfit for any political advance, not to mention complete responsible Government. "Anyone who reads the comments on the existing tension in the newspapers hostile to the national cause," he said, "and the conclusions drawn about the unfitness of the country to govern itself can judge for himself who, in reality, is responsible for the increase of inter-communal bitterness and ill-will. To Hindus and Mussalmans alike I say that he who takes up the cudgels on behalf of his own community in these days and begins to throw the blame on the other community only proves that he is devoid of all love of liberty and desires to perpetuate the present state of slavery. I love my community no less than any other Mussalman but the best service that I think I can render it at the present moment is to free India from the existing bondage and that as I have just said I cannot do by airing grievances against the Hindus. I do not want to play into the hands of my country's enemies. As a journalist I feel heartily ashamed of such a large section of the Indian press which intead of trying to advance the cause of peace is increasing inter-communal dissensions.

Kind friends continue to flood my daily post with copies of newspapers both Muslim and Hindu which would not have come into being if 153A was still on the statute book. They could be crushed within a week if those who are in power wished to put a stop to the indecent scurrility that passes for communal journalism. As a non-cooperator it is not for me to ask Government to stop them but even non-co-operators may draw an obvious conclusion. As a non-co-operator I must do my little bit and that I am doing in my own humble way. I have found that I cannot reach as large a circle of Mussalmans as I used to do when I was an active journalist and I may soon have to revert to my old work. I still believe it is possible to be a journalist and to work for the uplift of one's country without being a partisan making money out of mischief making."

ENTERTAINING SHAHIDI JATHA.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 23.

A discussion took place in the Lahore Municipal Committee on the question of entertaining the Lyallpur Shahidi Jatha of Akalis which passed through Lahore *en route* to Jaita. The expense of entertaining the Jatha was borne by the Municipality on the orders of the President Chaudhri Sahabuddin and this expenditure was challenged by some members and in the opinion of the legal adviser of the Committee it was illegal. Consequently Khwaja Ferozuddin Ahmed moved a resolution condemning the action of the President and resolving that the expenditure should be disallowed as unauthorised, illegal, and not a fit and proper charge on Municipal funds.

The resolution when moved was disallowed by the President on the ground that it was not on the agenda. He also maintained that his actions were above politics. The Shahidi Jatha in his opinion was not an unlawful assembly. Had it been such Government would have passed orders for its dispersal. His purpose was to save the Jatha as well as the city from congestion and infection. His action was a humane one.

On the intervention of Col. Davidson the matter was not discussed further and dropped.

D'OISY MADE CAPTAIN.

PARIS, June 23.

A Havas Agency message says Pelletier D'Oisy has been promoted to the rank of Captain and Besin to the Knighthood of the Legion of Honour.—Reuter.

UNDERWORLD CHARACTERS.

LONDON, June 22.

Los Angeles.—The Police have identified the bodies of the two murdered Japanese as notorious underworld characters. One of the victims' body was literally riddled with bullets. The Police believe that the murder was the outcome of bootleggers or a gambling feud. Reuter.

TRAMWAY FARES.

INCREASE OPPOSED BY COMMITTEE.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when consideration was given to a number of reports of the Corporation's Committees. The Sanitary Committee's report about the milk supply in 1920 was debated for some time, and the report was ultimately adopted without a change. The Tramways Committee's report about the increased fares demanded by the Company for the new extension to Gowalia Tank was also adopted, refusing to give any increase to the Company, on the ground that large profits were made by the Company. The Medical Relief Committee's report about having an Ayurvedic Dispensary under the National Medical College at a cost of Rs. 100 per month, was rejected and instead the Corporation decided to have two dispensaries—one Unani and another Ayurvedic—in each of the Wards of the City.

MILK INSPECTION IN CITY.

The Corporation considered the report of the Sanitary Measures Committee regarding milk inspection and its supervision in the City. The Committee considered that the state of things was satisfactory and that no suggestions need be made in the matter.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe complained about the quality of the milk.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the results were not at all satisfactory, as stated in the report, and their experiments had not at all proved successful. The infant mortality in this city and the country was shocking and it was due to the impure milk supply in a large degree. The probable milk supply of the city was about 25,000 to 26,000 gallons of milk per day, and they would find that it was not quite enough for the city. They had thousands of milk vendors and hundreds of milk shops—and for inspecting all these they had a grand staff of one inspector and five sub-inspectors and five sepoys. They would find that 60 to 70 per cent. of the milk in the city was adulterated and the milk was mixed with nearly 80 per cent. of water. It was no wonder then that their infant mortality was so high. He moved that the word "accurate" be substituted for the word satisfactory.

The President pointed out that the report was with reference to the supply in 1920.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai agreed that the conditions were not satisfactory. He thought if the licensed shop-keepers were fined a nuber of times for selling adulterated milk, they should be deprived of their license to sell milk

The Commissioner said he was entirely at one with Messrs. Nariman and Desai that the milk supply was not at all satisfactory. But supposing he insisted on prosecution in every case of adulterated milk containing more than 10 per cent. water, what then would be the result? There would probably be no milk to supply in the city. This was a matter in which the Corporation could not take stringent measures, unless they had a substitute for the present supply. When they had got a pure milk supply then the time would come for putting on the screw. But not till then could they do anything. He did not think that with the exception of 1 per cent. (that was to say one in a thousand) all their milk was adulterated. He had laid down certain rules, by an executive order, for the purposes of prosecutions and they were unable at present to indulge in indiscriminate prosecutions.

Mr. B. P. Desai wanted to know what the Committee were doing for the last three years.

The President said every three months a statement of Committees was submitted to the Corporation and nobody had taken any objections yet about the delay.

Dr. Sukhia agreed that the word "accurate" was better, as suggested by Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Dr. Dadachanji said their milk supply would always remain bad, even if they had a large staff of hundreds of sepoys, because a coin would always slip into the pockets of the Municipal servant. He thought the word "satisfactory" was the proper one to use.

The proposition was agreed to, the amendment falling to the ground.

TRAMWAY FARES.

The Corporation then considered the Tramway Committee's reports regarding fares proposed to be charged on the Tramway lines extended to Gowalia Tank from Grant Road Terminus etc.

The Committee stated:—

"The General Manager observes that his Directors still hope that the Corporation will once again reconsider the matter and agree to a scale of fares over the whole Tramways System in the City, including extensions, which would be fair to all interests concerned, and would conduce to the greatest convenience of the travelling public.

"The Committee understand that the work of extending the Tramway lines to Gowalia Tank is already carried out. They have carefully considered, in consultation with the Commissioner, the proposal of the Tramways Company for levying a scale of enhanced fares on the line and recommend that the Company may be requested not to press for any increase of fares on the Gowalia Tank extension owing to its short length and to arrange to run tram cars on this extension as soon as possible.

As regards the other extension to King's Circle, the Committee do not approve of the basis on which the schedule of enhanced fares has been prepared. They have therefore requested the Company to submit fresh proposals in the matter. As soon as these proposals are received from the Company, the Committee will consider them and submit a further report on the subject later on."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved that the report be approved and adopted, and that about the further letter of the Company they be informed that the suggestion contained in it was more detrimental to the interests of the public than their previous proposals. Mr. Jamnadas said the Company proposed one anna up to two miles, and over two miles and up to five miles six pice and over five miles two annas.

The Tramway's Committee considered that the distance was so small that no increase was at all justified. The Company had now written a further letter, proposing to charge half-an-anna for this small distance from Grant Road to Gowalia Tank, and this proposal was even worse than their former proposal he said.

Mr. P. J. Marzban, while he entirely agreed with the remarks of Mr. Jamnadas, thought that if they wrote to the Company that they should charge one anna from the Gowalia Tank to Flora Fountain, there was a probability that the Company might agree, as he had information to that effect. He moved an amendment accordingly.

For want of a seconder the amendment fell to the ground. Mr. Gulabchand's amendment that the report be sent back to the Committee for reconsideration met with a similar fate.

COMPANY'S BUMPER PROFIT.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said from the way the amendments had fallen to the ground it was apparent that the members wanted to get out of the situation created by the Tramway Company. The Committee had considered the question carefully, and when they had asked the Manager whether the Company wanted to observe the spirit of the agreement with the Corporation, he had plainly said "No," and that he wanted to stick to the law, and exercise their rights. The speaker was not in the confidence of the Company, as Mr. Marzban was. The Company wanted the Corporation to give them half-an-anna over this length of line—which meant that they would charge half-anna for a distance of few yards,—and the Manager could not even tell them how many yards it was. They were only told that they wanted an increase and nothing else. He did not want the Corporation to be hard on the Company. But before the Company wished the Corporation—which was the representative of the public—to be sympathetic to them, they should treat the public in the same way. The Company had paid a dividend of 10 per cent. last year and they were making an enormous profit of 40 to 50 per cent. by merely taking over energy from Tatas and distributing it to the public. Having made a bumper profit last year the Company might have told the Corporation that they were not going to charge anything for this short distance. The Corporation could now only accept the report of the Committee, and do nothing else.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey supported the proposition.

Mr. Jamnadas then replied:—

The President said the Corporation did not wish to be hard on the Company and they wanted extensions as much as the Company. As this was a small extension they had asked the Company to be reasonable in this respect in order that the Corporation might be reasonable in others.

Mr. J. B. Petit asked whether the President was summarising the debate!

The President said he was only trying to remove a misapprehension.

The motion was agreed to.

MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Corporation then considered the Medical Relief Committee's report regarding the question of opening free public Municipal Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the City.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the Committee's report be adopted and that the Commissioner be informed accordingly. He said it was a modest proposal and if they would look at the Commissioner's letter, they would congratulate both the Commissioner and the Agting Health Officer. He drew the attention of the Corporation to the largely signed petition of the public of Bombay. This was one of the ways in which they could nationalise their Corporation, he said, and he hoped Mr. Pai would not smell any politics in this.

Mr. M. M. H. Chotani, seconding, said it was a matter of regret that they were neglecting their own systems in favour of a foreign one. Their own systems were old and tried ones and still they had failed to take advantage of them, although they had done us a lot of good. Speaking of himself he said when he was ill he had tried all kinds of foreign medicines for a long time, and as he could not get well, he tried Unani system (Hakim) and he was completely cured. He would assure them that if they had Unani system, they could have 75 per cent. more cures, without wasting much money of the Corporation.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved that the report be recorded.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand opposed the proposition, on the ground that their own systems were not as scientific as the foreign one.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker moved an amendment that the report be approved and adopted and that a Unani dispensary be opened at Sandhurst Road, after taking the permission of the Governor-in-Council.

Mr. R. A. Gole seconded. He said the greatest opponents of Indian systems were doctors, who were afraid that their income would suffer, if not now at least in the future. Indians had more faith in *Vaidyas* and *Hakims* than in the doctors. If it was stated that the Vaidyas killed sick persons by their medicines, then these Vaidyas should have been deported out of Bombay long ago. The doctors were charging exorbitant fees which most of the people were not in a position to pay, and Indians wanted a system which was cheaper and more suited to their pockets.

Dr. J. V. Vora wanted to move a rider to the amendment that the Governor's sanction should be procured only if necessary, as he said there were such Ayurvedic dispensaries in Poona and Madras, and so Government sanction was necessary.

Mr. Dimtimker agreed to the rider.

Dr. Vora said they must cater for the public from whom they took taxes. Even the late Dr. Turner had spoken highly of the services rendered by the indigenous systems, during the influenza epidemics.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay supporting said as they spent people's money they must give them what was wanted by them. People had greater belief in these systems than the foreign ones. They must throw aside their own prejudices and give the people what they wanted.

Mr. B. T. Desai moved another amendment that it was absolutely necessary to have one dispensary of the Ayurvedic and one of the Unani system in each of the Municipal wards. He said as far as degree-holders were concerned they were a fraternity, and naturally they wanted to run down others. The doctors called the Vaidyas and Hakims as quacks, but Macfadden of America called the Doctors themselves as quacks. So, the Doctors, before calling others quacks, must take stock of their own defects. Those who called the Vaidyas quacks had not studied the Ayurvedic system, and without doing it they were calling others all sorts of names. The systems were handed down to them from time immemorial, and Indians were deteriorating in physique on account of their neglect of these systems and taking to foreign ones.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded. There were people in Bombay who refused to be treated by a doctor, he said, and the Corporation should make some provision for their proper treatment.

Mr. B. T. Desai's amendment was then put to vote and carried by a majority. When it was put to vote as a substantive proposition it was declared carried by a large majority. A poll was demanded by Mrs. Hodgkinson and the result of it was that 35 voted for and 20 voted against.

The Corporation then adjourned to 5-40 p.m. to-day.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

BERAR P. C. C. AGAINST MAHATMA.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, June 23.

At a meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee held at Amraoti on the 22nd inst. under the Presidentship of Mr. B. G Khaparde, the following four names were proposed for Congress Presidentship: Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. Moonje and Mr. Aney. Mahatma Gandhi's name was proposed but rejected. The meeting also expressed its clear and emphatic disapprobation of the move on the part of Mahatma Gandhi to restrict the election of office-bearers to the Congress Executive by the conditions laid down in his proposed resolutions to be moved at the coming All-India Congress Committee meeting.

The Committee submits to the All-India Congress Committee that they will refrain from doing anything of the kind proposed by Mahatma Gandhi in regard to the election of office-bearers as that will destroy the unity of Congress men and will amount to an encroachment on the rights of the Provinces.

KERALA RECOMMENDS MAHATMA.

(From our Correspondent.)

PALGHAT, June 23.

The Kerala P. C. C. met on Friday the 20th instant at Calicut, Mr. R. V. Sarma presiding. Mahatmaji's name and that of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu were recommended for the Presidentship of the next Congress. Messrs. Krishnaswamy, Ambadi Krishna Menon and Ramunni Menon were elected to the A. I. C. C. The Untouchability Committee was reconstituted and arrangements were made to collect subscriptions throughout Kerala. The Executive Committee has entrusted Mr. Karur Namboodiripad with the management of the Vaikom Satyagraha.

C. P. PROPOSE MAHATMA.

(From a Correspondent.)

WARDHA, June 23.

The C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee proposed the name of Mahatma Gandhi as president of the Belgaum Congress. If he declines Sjt. Rajagopalachariar is suggested. A Khaddar Board of five members is formed to hold office for three years.

A. I. C. C. MEETING

ARRIVAL OF LEADERS.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, June 23.

Ahmedabad is busy making preparations for the reception of the delegates to the All-India Congress Committee meeting, which comes off on the 27th instant.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is arriving tomorrow; Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, General Secretary of the Congress, on the 24th Pandit Motilal Nehru on the 26th and Mr. C. R. Das on the 27th. Maulana Mahomed Ali's arrival has not been announced yet, but he is expected on the 25th morning to be able to preside over the Working Committee meeting on the same day.

VAIKOM STRUGGLE.

MORE CHARKHAS SEIZED.

(From our Correspondent.)

COCHIN, June 21.

The Satyagraha Committee have issued a statement regarding the high-handed policy alleged to have been adopted by the authorities. In the course of the statement it is stated that ever since Srijut Rajagopalachari arrived at Vaikom Charkhas were regularly carried to and worked at the West Gate, the workers occasionally singing national songs. This was going on for over a week but on 19th inst. the A. S. P. Mr. Pichu Iyengar asked the Charkha workers not to sing on the ground as it was causing disturbance. He came to the Satyagraha Asram threatened to use violence against the volunteers and confiscate the Charkhas if his warning was unheeded. On the 20th instant all of a sudden at about three o'clock when the Deputy Superintendent of Police two A. S. P.'s and some inspectors were going on their round the A. S. P. ordered the seizure of the Charkhas and maltreated the volunteers. Another Charkha was brought from the Asram and the spinning was begun again. Again the A. S. P. came and removed the second Charkha forcibly. When the D. S. P. came to the spot the assault ceased. Three volunteers are laid up with serious injuries. The statement ends by appealing Congressmen to enlist in large numbers as volunteers as an answer to the recent uncalled for provocation by the authorities and warns the authorities that this conduct of theirs will only strengthen their will to continue the struggle.

There were further developments on Saturday at Vaikom when a third Charkha was seized by the police from Satyagrahis. While the charka was snatched away the spinners were given a rude knock by the sentries. The policemen stated that they have orders to stop the volunteers from spinning and singing and to resort to force if the volunteers persist in working their wheels. In spite of repeated assaults the volunteers kept to their posts cheerfully, observing perfect non-violence. One of the victims of the assault Mr. Madhavan has received very serious injuries on his chest and is confined to bed.

FINED FOR SINGING SONGS.

In the afternoon as the volunteers were going to the Western road singing national songs they were stopped by a policeman under orders of the Magistrate just in front of the Magistrate's Court. They were arrested and taken before the Magistrate when they explained they had no intention to disturb the Court, that they were singing in accordance with the usual practice and that they were sorry if they had unwittingly disturbed the Magistrate. The Magistrate, however convicted them and sentenced them to pay a fine of Re. 1 or in default to undergo imprisonment till the rising of the Court.

Mr. R. K. Krishna Pillai, the acting Commissioner of Police is camping at Vaikom. Mr. N. Narayanan, the Secretary of Madura Congress Committee, who has been specially deputed to Vaikom has arrived and taken charge of Mr. Ramanathan's work as the head of the volunteer organisation. Monetary contributions are pouring in from all parts of the Presidency. Thaikka Hussen women of Mayyonad near Quilon have organised a special fund in aid of the movement.

SJT. NAICKER RELEASED.

Sjt. V. Ramasami Naicker was released on Saturday evening on the termination of his sentence. He was given a grand reception by the prominent citizens of Arukutty. Sjt. Sanku Pillai, another Satyagrahi prisoner also returned to Vaikom after undergoing his sentence.

REPORTED ASSAULT ON VOLUNTEERS.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, June 22.

Volunteers at Vaikom went up to the barricades as usual yesterday, taking a charkha with them. They were spinning at the Western barricades when the charkha was seized by the police and the volunteers are reported to have been assaulted at both the Southern and Western gates. In the afternoon a batch of volunteers going to relieve others sang national songs as they were passing in front of the Magistrate's Court. A policeman held them up and warned them to cease singing as they were disturbing the Court. Later they were arrested and taken to the Court where they were ordered to explain why they had disturbed the Court. The volunteers put in a written statement saying they did not intend to create a disturbance and apologising for any inconvenience they might have unwittingly caused. The Magistrate sentenced them to pay a fine of Re. 1 or in default to undergo imprisonment till the rising of the Court. The Court rose a few minutes later and the volunteers were allowed to go.

E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker was discharged yesterday.

OFFICIAL CALLOUSNESS IN ASSAM,

POOR PEOPLE LEFT HOMELESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DIBRUGARH (Assam), June 20.

A wanton act has been perpetrated on the 17th of May at Garumara Chapari, in Lakhimpur District, when the houses of thirty five Miris have been burnt down by the Nazir of Dibrugarh Court, accompanied by a posse of armed Sepoys from the Police Reserve under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur, and about three hundred people have been rendered homeless. I visited the place on the 25th of May last, in order to be acquainted personally with the facts on the spot.

It appears that on the report of Mr. Cosgrave, the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur, now on leave, an order had been recently passed by the Commissioner of Assam Valley division, to the effect that the Garumara Chapori be converted into a grazing reserve, and that the Miris should go elsewhere from it. But the Miris being the original inhabitants of the place living there for more than three generations, found it very difficult to leave their ancient homesteads, and so they sent a memorial to His Excellency the Governor of Assam to reconsider the order passed upon them by the Commissioner of the Division on the 15th of May last. But before it was time to get a reply from His Excellency, the Nazir, accompanied by a Sub-Inspector of Police and a posse of armed sepoys, arrived at the place on the 16th of May under the orders of Mr. Philipson, the present Deputy Commissioner of the district. On learning this, Sjt. Joges Chandra Das B. L. who was the lawyer engaged by the Miris, ran to Mr. Philipson, on the 16th praying him to stop the execution of the order until the final decision from His Excellency the Governor is received. But Mr. Philipson is reported to have regretted thus: "there is no help now as the Nazir has already started." Had Mr. Philipson realised the consequences of the order he would have at once sent a special messenger to stop the execution, for there was still time and the place was only twelve miles away from the town. But Mr. Philipson belongs to the "steel-frame" variety and remained unmoved. So in the morning of the seventeenth May last, amidst heart-rending scenes of cries and sobs of the helpless Miri inhabitants of the place, the police party reduced their houses to ashes.

Garumara Chaperi is about 12 miles down the Brahmaputra, and the only means of communication is by boat. The Chapori is bounded by the following streamlets: Tonganijan on the North, Burisuti on the South, Pathalidukni on the East and Sisi on the West. The total area of the place thus converted into a grazing reserve is about six thousand acres. There is no doubt that the Miris lived there for generations, as the mango and the kathal (jack fruit) trees still testify to long established human settlement there.

The scene at Garumara after the act of incendiarism, beggars description. The wooden posts burnt black still stand there as the mute witness of executive high-handedness. The only houses that were spared within the devastated area were the Namghar (a place of worship) of the Miris, and a shop owned by an up-country trader; many of the people of the locality who gathered round me on my visit made statements that it was at some cost that Hazari Kalowar the owner of the shop, had to purchase his immunity.

The present situation there at Garumara is a heart-rending one. The Miris thus driven out of their ancient homes have been passing their dreadful days in this rainy season on the bank of the Burisuti. Many of them, I am told, have fled to different places in consternation and dismay. I found ten families consisting of about 70 human souls including the little urchins taking shelter under the roof of a single hut which would be about 40' by 10'.

On enquiry I learnt that though they were permitted to take out their belongings, very few of them could, however, save all that they had, because of the awe-inspiring presence of the all-powerful Nazir and the armed sepoys.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 23.

A meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held this morning.

PRIZE OF DELHI.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIAN ART.

SIR G. LLOYD'S ADVOCACY.

Under the auspices of the India Society a Conference on Indian Art was held at the British Empire Exhibition in Mail week and attracted a large and influential gathering of Indian and British ladies and gentlemen. The Conference writes the "Daily Telegraph", was preceded by a visit to the Indian Pavilion for the purpose of viewing the unique exhibition of Indian paintings, dating from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, now shown in the entrance hall. The pictures include Professor W. Rothenstein's famous collection and the remarkable Johnson collection, now in the possession of the India Office.

Lt.-Col. Sir Francis Younghusband presided at the Conference, and declared that the British in India should pay attention to Indian art, not only because it increased their own enjoyment and life in that country, but also because it stimulated the interest of the Indian in the marvels which they had themselves created, and so enabled them to enjoy a fuller and richer life.

Sir George Lloyd, late Governor of Bombay, in the course of an address, declared his belief in the Indian artist and the value of his mission to the world. The supremacy of India in the domain of decorative art was so unequivocally impressed on the observation that it was evidently in this age-old art of India that means of revival were to be found. He looked to that Exhibition to stimulate patronage for Indian art in this country and the Overseas Dominions. The dearth of opportunity for Indian art would be largely corrected by the encouragement of mural painting, for the Indian was a born decorator of wall spaces. He proposed that the Government of India should establish a Prize of Delhi, equivalent to the Prix de Rome, and that students qualifying in sculpture and painting, and, perhaps, in architecture and arts and crafts, as winners of the prize, should be admitted to a central institution free to reap the fullest advantage over a period of three to four years. (Cheers.) He was anxious to see something practical done promptly.

Lord Lamington, Professor Rothenstein, Sir Herber Holmwood, Diwan Bahadur Chariya, Mr. Yusuf Ali, and other gentlemen took part in the discussion, at the close of which the following resolution was passed: "That this Conference desires to urge the importance of promoting throughout the Empire the study and appreciation of the aesthetic culture of India in the provinces of painting, sculpture, music, architecture, and applied arts; and that the committee of the India Society be empowered by this Conference to take into consideration the valuable suggestions brought forward with a view to further action."

TARAKESWAR SATYAGRAHA.

645 ARRESTS TILL SATURDAY.

(Associated Press.)

TARAKESHWAR, June 23.

The total number of Satyagraha volunteers arrested up to last Saturday was 645 including 26 women recently arrested in connection with the disturbance at Serampore during the trial of Swami Sachidananda. Of these 156 have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and 176 volunteers including 20 women have been released. Thirty-five persons either employed by the Mohunt or members of the Sambhu Dal have hitherto been arrested of whom two have been convicted of wrongfully restraining and assaulting a priest. The remaining thirty-three are being tried, thirty of them in a rioting case.

Since Saturday the arrested volunteers have been removed from Serampore to Burdwan jail. It is reported in this connection that this is due to overcrowding of the Hughli jail.

Thirty volunteers have been sentenced today to two months' simple imprisonment and 14 to six weeks' simple imprisonment for trespassing into the Mohunt's palace and thirteen have been released on furnishing the required undertaking.

SIKH ADDRESS TO SIR M. HAILEY.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, June 23.

The Amritsar District Sikh Publicity Committee has, in a meeting, decided to present an address of welcome to His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the Punjab when he visits Amritsar.—Reuter.

LEE COMMISSION.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS,

The following is the concluding portion of the Lee Commission Report:—

CHAPTER XV.

APPOINTMENT AND CONTROL OF THE SERVICES.

(a) Services employed in reserved fields.

(i) The All-India Services employed in reserved fields of administration should continue to be appointed and controlled by the Secretary of State for India in Council Para 13.

(b) Services employed in transferred fields.

(ii) For the purposes of Local Governments no further recruitment should be made to the All-India Services as such, operating in transferred fields. The personnel required for these branches of administration should, in future, be recruited by Local Governments (For the Medical Services, see v, vi, vii below) Paras 14-15-17.

(iii) Local Governments should have power to make rules to regulate not only the Public Services which will take the place of the present. All-India Services operating in transferred fields, but also the existing Provincial Services. The Secretary of State should make the necessary delegation of powers under Section 96B of the Government of India Act accordingly. As a corollary, Local Legislatures should pass Public Services Acts regulating these Services. Para 16.

(c) CENTRAL SERVICES.

(iv) Appointments to certain of these Services as specified in paragraph 19 should be made by the Secretary of State. The Government of India should appoint to the remainder ... Paras 18-19.

REORGANISATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

(v) A new Civil Medical Service should be constituted in each Province and recruited by competitive examinations held both in England and in India, the medical needs of both the British and Indian Armies in India being met, in future, by the "R. A. M. C. (India)." Everay officer of the new Provincial Civil Medical Services should be liable for service with the R.A.M.C. (India) in the event of general mobilisation. ... Paras 20-23c.

(vi) To meet the medical needs of British officers in the Civil Services and their families, a minimum number of British officers should be maintained in the Civil Medical Service herein proposed. These minima should be prescribed for each Province by the Secretary of State, on whom in the last resort, should rest the responsibility for their maintenance. Of this British element, one half or the number required for the military reserve whichever is the larger, should be reserved for British officers to be seconded from the R. A. M. C. (India). In default of the remainder being forthcoming by competitive examination for the Civil Medical Service, the deficiency should be made up by increased seconding from the R. A. M. C. (India), or, if necessary, by special additional recruitment for that purpose ... Para 23d,e,f

(vii) Subject to the existing rights of present members of the Indian Medical Service, all scientific chairs in Government Collages and Hospitals, should, in future, be thrown open to all candidates, the clinical chairs being reserved for members of the Civil Medical Services, however recruited, so long as fit candidates are available ... Paras 23g.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(viii) The Public Service Commission contemplated by the Government of India Act should be constituted without further delay. it should be an All-India body and consist of five Commissioners of the highest public standing, detached so far as practicable from political associations and possessing, in the case of two of their number at least, high judicial or legal qualifications Paras 24-26.

(ix) The functions of the Commission should fall, at the outset, into two categories—(a) recruitment; (b) certain functions of a quasi-judicial character in connection with the disciplinary control and protection of the Services ... Paras 27.

(x) As regards (a), it should be charged with the duty of recruitment for the All-India Services, as the agent of the Secretary of State, so far as it is carried out in India, and of recruitment for the Central Services (and, if a Local Government should so desire, for the Provincial Services) as the agent of the Secrttary of State, the Government of India or Local Government as the case may be. The Commission should also be the final authority for determining, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Government of India or Local Governments, as the case may be, the standards of qualification and the methods of examination for the Civil Services so far as recruitment in India is concerned ... Paras 27.

(xi) As regards (b), appeals to the Governor-General in Council by an aggrieved officer against such orders of Local Governments as are declared by the Governor-General in Council to be appealable should be referred to the Commission, which should report its findings to the Governor-General in Council and its recommendations as to action, without prejudice to the right of appeal of the aggrieved officer to the Secretary of State provided the Commission certify his case as a fit one for such appeal. Appeals from the Government of India which now lie to the Secretary of State should, in the first instance, be referred to the Commission in the same manner as in the case of appeals to the Government of India. and the Commission should submit its report to the Secretary of State. When a breach of the legal covenant (see recommendation liii) between an officer and the appointing authority is alleged, the Commission should certify whether prima facie it is a fit case for adjudication in a Civil Court. If such certified case is sustained by the Court, the whole costs should be defrayed by the Government concerned ... Paras 27-28.

(xii) Apart from the determination of standards of qualification and methods of examination the Commission would not ordinarily be concerned with Provincial Services. Its knowledge and experience would merely be placed at the disposal of Local Governments if desired. The Chairmen of Provincial Selection Boards would constitute the link between the Commission and the Local Governments Paras 26, 29-30

INDIANISATION.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

(xiii) A proportion of 50 per cent Europeans and 50 per cent Indians in the cadre should be attained within about 15 years from the time that the new rate of recruitment recommended comes into force. It has been calculated on certain assumptions regarding abnormal retirements that recruitment on the basis of 40 per cent Indians directly recruited, and 20 per cent. Indians promoted from the Provincial Service, will produce that result Paras 35-36.

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE.

(xiv) Out of every 100 recruits, 50 should be Europeans directly recruited, 30 should be Indians directly recruited, and the remaining 20 should be Indians obtained by promotion from the Provincial Services. On certain assumptions regarding abnormal retirements the corresponding cadre of 50/50 should be attained in about 25 years from the time that the new rate of recruitment comes into force. In any year in which the full quota of 30 per cent directly recruited Indians is not obtained by open competition, the balance should be made good by additional promotion, preferably of young officers of not more than five yeahs' service who have been directly recruited as Deputy Superintendents of Police Paras 37-38.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

(xv) Recruitment should be in the ratio of 75 per cent Indians and 25 per cent Europeans in those Provinces in which Forest administration is reserved Para 39.

INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.

(xvi) Recruitment for that portion of the cadre working entirely in the Irrigation Branch in Provinces in which it has been separated from the cadre working in the Buildings and Roads Branch should be in the ratio of 40 per cent Europeans, 40 per cent directly recruited Indians and 20 per cent Indians promoted from the Provincial Services. In those Provinces in which no division of the cadre has been made there should be no change in the existing ratio of recruitment for the combined cadre ... Para 40.

CENTRAL SERVICES.

(a) POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(xvii) Twenty-five per cent of the total number of officers recruited annually should be Indians, who should be obtained, as at present, from the Indian Civil Service, the Provincial Civil Service and the Indian Army ... Para 42a.

(b) IMPERIAL CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Recruitment should remain on the present basis, i.e., not less than half the vacancies are to be filled by appointment in India of statutory natives of India ... Para 42b.

(c) SUPERIOR TELEGRAPH AND WIRELESS BRANCH.

Recruitment should be 25 per cent in England and 75 per cent in India ...Para 42c.

(d) STATE RAILWAY ENGINEERS.

SUPERIOR REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT STATE RAILWAYS.

The extension of the existing training facilities in India for these Services should be pushed forward in order that recruitment in India may be advanced so soon as practicable up to 75 per cent of the total number of vacancies in the Railway Departments as a whole, the remaining 25 per cent being recruited in England ... Para 42d.

(e) Recruitment for the remaining Central Services should be at the discretion of the Government of India ... Para 42e.

(f) In services dealth with in (b), (c) and (d), recruitment should be by open competition ...Paras 42f.

THE PAY OF THE SERVICES.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES.

(xviii) Apart from the Indian Police Service and the Indian Service of Engineers, it is not proposed to increase the basic pay of the Services. In the Indian Police Service the basic pay of the inferior scale should be raised by Rs. 25 a month. The basic pay of the superior scale which begins at the 6th year of service should be increased by Rs. 50 a month up to the 10th year of service, then by Rs. 75 a month to the 13th year of service, then by Rs. 100 a month for the ensuing four years, then by Rs. 75, Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 a month for the 18th, 19th and 20th year of service, thereafter remaining as at present ... Paras 51-52.

The technical pay of the Indian Service of Engineers should be reckoned as part of the basic pay ... Para 59.

(xix) For Services other than the Indian Police Service and the Women's Branch of the Indian Educational Service, the rise in overseas pay from Rs. 150 where it occurs, should be to Rs. 250 instead of Rs. 200 as at present; while from the 12th year of service onwards the rate of overseas pay should be raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300. In the Indian Police Service, recruits for which are about three years younger than in the other Services, the rupee rates of overseas pay should be Rs. 100 in the first three years, Rs. 125 in the fourth, Rs. 150 in the next four years, Rs. 250 in the next six years, and Rs. 300 in the 15th year and thereafter to the end of the time scale.

(xx) In all Services, including the Indian Police Service but not the Women's Branch of the Indian Educational Service, from the 5th year of service onwards, every officer of non-Asiatic domicile should be entitled to remit his total overseas pay through the High Commissioner at 2s. to the rupee or to draw it in London in sterling at that rate. Indian members of the Services who are already entitled to overseas pay should draw the increase proposed, but should only be entitled to the remittance privilege if they can satisfy the High Commissioner that they have wives or children in Europe. ..... Para 54.

(xxi) Officers promoted to the selection grade in the Indian Police Service, the Indian Medical Service, the Indian Agricultural Service, the Indian Veterinary Service, and to the senior and junior selection grades in the Indian Educational Service should draw the maximum overseas pay and receive the sterling advantage described in (xix) and (xx) respectively ..... Para 54

(xxii) The pay of officers holding lower administrative posts, i.e., Deputy Inspectors General of Police, Superintending Engineers and Conservators of Forests, should be fixed at Rs. 2,150 instead of the present incremental pay of Rs. 1,750-100-2,150 ..... Para 55

(xxiii) With regard to other administrative posts above the time-scale, the divergent views of the English and Indian Members respectively are set out in Appendix IV ..... Para 55

(xxiv) The Women's Educational Service have a claim to some improvement in their emoluments, but not necessarily to the same extent as that recommended for the All-India Services generally. The Government of India should give special consideration to this case and make the necessary recommendation to the Secretary of State 56

CENTRAL SERVICES.

(xxv) In principle, the concession proposed for members of the All-India Services should mutatis mutandis be granted to all European officers in the Central Services appointed by the Secretary of State and to those European officers who, though appointed by the Government of India, were so appointed on the basis of a non-Asiatic domicile ..... Para 57

MISCELLANEOUS.

(xxvi) Officers appointed in future to the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service should not receive "judicial pay". It should not, however, be withdrawn from existing recipients. ..... Para 58

(xxvii) The "technical" pay of the Superior Telegraph Branch should be reckoned as part of the basic pay ..... Para 59

(xxviii) Military officers serving in the Political Department should receive the same pay as officers of the Indian Civil Service in that Department ..... Para 60

(xxix) Public Works Department specialist officers appointed by the Secretary of State and holding permanent appointments should receive the same concession as officers of the Indian Service of Engineers. In the case of those specialists appointed by the Secretary of State and serving under contract, if their contract contains a clear implication that permanent employment is contemplated subject to approved service, such contract should be revised to give an improvement comparable with that proposed for the Indian Service of Engineers. The cases of specialist officers appointed by Local Governments should be treated generally on the above lines. The same general principles apply also to specialist officers in other departments such as forest specialists, agricultural engineers and officers holding various miscellaneous appointments. ..... Para 61

PASSAGES.

(xxx) An Officer of non-Asiatic domicile in the Superior Civil Services should receive four return passages during his service (of the standard of P. & O. First Class B) and, if married, his wife should be entitled to as many return passages as may be to his credit. One single passage should be granted to each child. ..... Paras 62-63.

(xxxi) Officers already in the service, who have served less than 7 years, should be entitled to four return passages for themselves and their wives, those with over 7 years and less than 14 years should be entitled to three, those with over 14 years and less than 21 years should be entitled to two, and officers with 21 years' service and over to one. The scheme should be extended to Indian officers in the Indian Civil Service who were recruited by the Secretary of State and who receive overseas pay but should not extend to their families ..... 63.

(xxxii) The family of an officer who dies in service should be repatriated at Government expense even though he has exhausted the full number of passages admissible... 63.

(xxxiii) An addition of Rs. 50 or such amount as may from time to time be deemed sufficiently by Government for the purpose of financing the above concessions should be credited monthly to the pay of all British members of the Superior Civil Services entitled to passage concessions (probably Rs. 25 a month will suffice for Indian members). This sum should be deducted at the source and transferred to a special "Passage Fund" in which the contributions thus made by every officer should accumulate and on which an officer requiring funds for the payment of passages should be allowed to draw. Any surplus in this fund will revert to Government. The monthly additions credited to pay under this proposal should not count towards pension or leave or furlough allowance ..... 64-65.

PENSIONS.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

(xxxiv) Having regard to the fact that in 1919 officers were relieved of the necessity of contributing 4 per cent. of their salary towards their pensions no increase is recommended in the ordinary pension of this Service, nor is it possible to re-open the question of extending the recent concessions made regarding the refund of past contributions. ..... 67.

(xxxv) Members of the Indian Civil Service, who attain to the rank of Members of Council, should be given an increased pension at the rate of £50 per annum for each year of service as such, up to a maximum pension of £1,250. Those who serve as Governors of Provinces should similarly be given £100 for each year of service, as such, up to a maximum pension of £1,500 per annum. ..... 68.

(xxxvi). No change should be made in the existing scale of invalid annuities so far as the Indian Civil Service is concerned ..... 69.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICES.

(xxxvii). The present pension of Rs. 5,000 per annum, earned after 25 years' service (equivalent at the privilege rate of 1s. 9d. to the rupee to £437 10s.) rising by Rs. 200 per annum to Rs. 6,000 after 30 years' service (equivalent to £525 per annum), should be increased to Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 7,000 respectively, i.e., to £525 and £612 10s. per annum respectively. The maximum pensions, taking account of additional pensions earned by service in higher appointments, will then become Rs. 8,500 (lower grade) and Rs. 9,500 (upper grade), equivalent at 1s. 9d. to £743 15s. and £831 5s. per annum respectively ..... 70.

(xxxviii). The limit of 10 years before which an invalid annuity can be earned in the Uncovenanted Services should be reduced to seven, and the existing maximum raised, as shown on page 41 ..... 72.

PROPORTIONATE PENSIONS.

(xxxix). No addition to proportionate pension should be given as compensation for loss of career on voluntary retirement. ..... 741.

(xl). The privilege of retiring on proportionate pension should be extended to officers recruited in 1919 who, through no fault of their own, did not arrive in India before the 1st January, 1920 ..... 74ii.

(xli). No change should be made in the existing rule laying down that war service of officers prior to their appointment does not count as service for the purposes of proportionate pension ..... 74iii.

(xlii). The privilege of retirement on proportionate pension should not be extended to members of the Central Services ..... 74iv.

(xliii). A rule should be made and a clause inserted in the contracts (see paragraph 74) of all future British recruits to the All-India Services, to the effect that if and when the field of service for which they have been recruited is transferred, it shall be open to them either:—

(a) To retain their All-India status.

(b). Waive their contracts with the Secretary of State and to enter into new contracts with the Local Governments concerned; or

(c). To retire on proportionate pension, the option to remain open for one year from the date of transfer ..... 74v.

(xliv). Existing members of the All-India Services now operating in reserved fields, who do not make use of their privilege of retiring on proportionate pension before action has been taken on the report of the Statutory Commission of 1929, and officers who joined the Service since 1st January, 1920, should be allowed the option in (xliii), if and when the field in which their service operates is transferred ..... 74v.

(xlv). The existing rule should be maintained under which officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ of less than 17 years' service, may not retire on proportionate pension unless the military authorities are unable or unwillineg to absorb them in military employ ..... 74vi.

EXTRAORDINARY PENSIONS.

(xlvi). A new rule should be made to cover the case of officers killed or injured whilst not actually in the execution of their duty, but for reasons connected with their official position or actions. ..... 75.

PROVIDENT FUNDS.

(xlvii). The advisability of substituting provident funds for pensions for future recruits should be carefully considered. If the change is feasible, and acceptable to the Services, it should be made without delay. The application of such a scheme to present members of the Services should also receive expert examination ..... 76.

FAMILY PENSION FUNDS.

(xlviii). Family Pension Funds, on the lines of that already existing for Indian Civil Service, should be introduced for the other All-India Services as soon as practicable ..... 77.

(xlix). An independent actuarial investigation into the position of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund should be undertaken as soon as possible. A Board consisting of a retired member of the Service, a representative of the India Office and an independent actuary should be constituted to administer the Fund, subject to the final control and supervision of the Secretary of State ..... 78.

(l). The existing Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund should be closed as soon as practicable and a new fund opened, divided into Indian and European branches ..... 78.

SAFEGUARDS.

"Existing or Accruing Rights."

(li). The Secretary of State should refer claims from a member or the members of a Service for compensation for the abolition of a higher appointment for consideration and report by the Public Services Commission. The Indian Commissioners would limit the references to the Public Service Commission to cases other than those necessitated by retrenchment or curtailment of work ..... 81-82.

COMMUTATION OF PENSION.

(lii). All officers should be allowed to commute up to one half of their pension, and the rates on which commutation value is based should be revised year by year, if necessary, on the basis of the rate of interest payable on loans raised by Government in that year ..... 84.

LEGAL COVENANT.

(liii). Mutually binding legal covenants, enforceable in a Civil Court, should be entered into between all future recruits and the authority appointing them. To secure the position of existing members of the Services a similar contract should be entered into, and so framed as to cover the remaining liabilities of their service. The contract should include clauses securing pay, leave rules, passages, remittance privileges, pension rules, etc., and the right to compensation in the event of dismissal without due notice or any breach of conditions of contract; as well as the right to retire on proportionate pension in cerain circumstances ..... 85.

VOTABILITY OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO PROVIDENT FUNDS.

(liv). The Governor-General should consider whether he might not construe such contributions as "pension" within the meaning of the Government of India Act in accordance with Section 67A (4) thereof and all Governors should consider the same point in accordance with Section 72D (3) ..... 87.

POSITION OF SPECIALISTS OFFICERS

lv). A specialist officer on a contract for a definite period whose services have been dispensed with before the end of his term for reasons other than unsatisfactory performance of his duties, for example, on grounds of economy, has a claim to special compensation should be fixed by the Government responsible, in consultation with the Public Service Commission ..... 88.

OFFICERS OF ALL-INDIA SERVICES NOT APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(lvi). Officers, including ex-Army officers in the Indian Police Service, not appointed by the Secretary of State but with his approval, should be reappointed by him from the date of their original appointment, so as to secure for them the same privileges as are enjoyed by other officers of the same Service ..... 89.

HOUSE RENT.

Houses supplied by Government.

(lvii). In assessing rent, interest should be calculated on the cost of construction, but nothing should be included in respect of the cost (if any) of the site. The capital cost of electrical and sanitary fittings should be included in the capial cost of the building.

On the capital cost so calculated the rent of the house should be assessed at not more than 6 per cent. The rent so calculated should be the annual rent payable by the tenant provided that he should not have to pay more than 10 per cent. of his monthly emoluments for the period of his occupation of the house. The cost of any restoration or special repairs should not be added to the capital cost of the building but any alterations which add to the accommodation and are made at the tenant's request should be added to the capital cost and the rent raised in proportion. ..... 90-92.

PRIVATE HOUSES.

(lviii). Where it is necessary to give relief to an officer on account of excessive rent charged by private landlords, the relief should be included in a compensatory local allowance and be calculated to cover, on an average at least, the excess over 10 per cent. of his emoluments which such officer has to pay for accommodation reasonably sufficient for his status and proportionate to his pay ..... 92.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE. 29.

(lix). The principle that attendance by medical officers of their own race should be available for members of the Services and their families should be accepted. It is recommended that—

(a) Districts of a Province should be grouped and a British medical officer posted to one station in each group within easy reach of each district...93a.

(b) In stations where there is no British medical officer, travelling allowance for the officer and his family should be granted to the nearest station where there is such an officer. Alternatively, if more convenient, the travelling expenses of the medical officer should be paid by Government to enable him to visit the patient...93b.

(c) In serious cases it should be open to the doctor first consulted to give a certificate authorising the patient to travel to the nearest station where adequate treatment can be given and the certificate should qualify the patient for travelling allowance ..... 93c.

(d). The services of military officers where no other medical officers are available should be at the disposal of civilian officers and their families upon payment of normal fees ..... 93d.

(e). Officers if treated in hospital should not be liable for medical, surgical or nursing charges. Normal fees should be chargeable for their wives and families ..... 93e.

Free medical attendance for the wives and families of officers should not be provided ..... 94.

LEAVE RULES.

lx). The existing leave rules are sufficiently liberal and require no alteration. 95.

BURMA.

(lxi). All recommendations in this Report (including those relating to Indianisation and provincialisation) apply to Burma. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Government of India and the Local Government, should make any necessary adjustment in regard to the distribution of future recruits to the All-India Services as between Burma and other Provinces. ..... 96-98.

DATE AT WHICH THIS REPORT SHOULD COME INTO EFFECT.

(lxii). The recommendations in this Report should take effect from the commencement of the financial year 1924-25 ..... 99.

RECRUITMENT.

(lxiii). (a) In the interest of recruitment it is important that every officer should have a reasonable measure of security. Uncertainty arising from the possibility of the abolition of posts is dealt with in (li) above. ..... 102.

(b). As regards the risk that the officer may find the conditions of his service uncongenial, the recommendation in (xliii) provides a regular means of withdrawal without great financial injury ..... 103.

(c). Efforts should be made to stimulate recruitment by well-considered propaganda. With this in view the India Office should establish some permanent liaison with the British Universities ..... 103.

(d). A full and candid explanation of the present position in India, and of the conditions of service under the reformed system, with precise details as to pay, pensions and other privileges, and the measures of protection and security provided, should be made available for prospective recruits ..... 103.

(e) The age-limit for candidates for the Indian Civil Service examination in England should remain as it is fixed for the present year, that is, a candidate must have attained the age of 21 and not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st day of August ..... 104a.

(f) The present probationary period of one year should also be retained ..... 104b.

(g) The existing system of open competitive examination for the selection of candidates for the Indian Civil Service should be continued ..... 104c.

(h) Officers should be recruited for the All-India Services, as at present, on the basis of a permanent career and not on short-term contracts ..... 105.

(i) Inter-dependence of main proposals.

(lxiv). The main proposals in the Report are vitally inter-depenedent and, in view of the urgency of the case, it is recommended that they should be considered as a whole and acted upon with as little delay as possible. ..... 108.

110. In conclusion we desire to place on record our sense of obligation to the staff of the Commission, which, from top to bottom, has displayed an ability and devotion to duty which call for the highest praise. Owing to the abnormal pressure under which our enquiry has been conducted, the strain on our Secretariat has been unusually severe, and their work, performed often under, conditions of discomfort and inconvenience, has been altogether admirable.

The chief responsibility has of course fallen upon our Joint Secretaries, Mr. S F. Stewart and Mr. A. W. Street. Mr. Stewart, with his long experience of the India Office, his wide knowledge of the problems involved in our terms of reference, and his unfailing courtesy, has proved himself an invaluable counsellor and aid. Mr. Street, who has been primarily responsible for the organisation and control of the office has demonstrated his exceptional abilities as an organiser and his tireless capacity for work. He has further had charge of the arrangements for our tour and by his ever-ready helpfulness has placed every Member of the Commission in his debt.

We would also express our obligations to the two officers of the Indian Civil Service whose services were placed at our disposal after our arrival in India. Mr H. G. Haig was appointed by the Government of India as its liaison officer with the Commission, and in that difficult and delicate position, has been not merely a tactful link but an indispensable source of information on all points relating to the Departments and the Services. Mr. C. W. A. Turner was lent by the Government of Bombay, in the first instance as Personal Assistant to our Chairman, and, with his intimate knowledge of India and of Service conditions generally, became an invaluable member of our Secretariat. Mr. P R. Rau was attached by the Government of India to the Commission as an expert adviser on statistics, and has amply justified his appointment.

To all these officers, as also to the subordinate and reporting staff working under them, we wish to express our sincere and special thanks.

All of which we submit for Your Majesty's gracious consideration.

(Signed) LEE OF FAREHAM.
BHUPENDRANATH BASU.*
R. COUPLAND.
R. H. CRADDOCK.
M. HABIBULLAH.
HARI KISHAN KAUL.
CYRILL JACKSON.
D. PETRIE.
N. M. SAMARTH.
S. F. STEWART and A. W. STREET, Joint Secretaries

Dated the 27th day of March, 1924.

*Signature subject to the remarks contained in the following Minute.

I have had, unfortunately, to stay away from the Commission at its final stage owing to sudden and severe illness; but my Indian colleagues and I had thoroughly discussed between ourselves the more important features of our enquiry before I fell ill, and during my enforced absence, through their courtesy, we were exchanging our ideas by means of correspondence on most of the points dealt with in the Report. There is one matter in which for want of time I was unable to take part, namely, the enhanced pension of members of the Civil Service retiring as members of the Executive Councils and Governors of Provinces. There are several things to consider in this connection. There are, firstly, the existence of a feeling of camaraderie and equality in the ranks of the Civil Service, who feel that, barring the exigencies of the service, they are all on a footing of equality, a feeling which I should not like to disturb; and, secondly, the recent decision of the Government to refund the whole of their contributions has meant an addition of £250 to the pensions of the members of the Service, and enables those who rise to high office to make a substantial addition to the fund at their credit on their retirement. It must also be borne in mind that Viceroys and Governors coming out from England retire without any pensions at the end of their term. For these reasons I am opposed to any enhancement of the pensions in the case of members of Executive Councils or Governors.

(Sd.)) BHUPENDRANATH BASU.

MINUTE BY MR. PETRIE.

1. The preparation of the Report now published has been governed by two main considerations, each of peculiar weight and urgency. The first of these, in my opinion, was the pressing need of the early announcement of some measure of relief to the Public Services in India; and the second, the insistent demand of even moderate Indian public opinion for an advance in the Indianisation of the Services more in keeping with the liberalised character of the reformed constitution. These special conditions under which it was compiled have left their impress on the form and character of the Report itself. For a public document of its class and importance it is comparatively brief, while it supports by only a limited amount of reasons and arguments the decisions that have been arrived at by the Commission. I fully shared with the other members of the Commission the view they took of the great importance attaching to the two considerations I have mentioned, and I can think of no commensurate advantage that could have been gained by the later publication of a more voluminous and more lengthily reasoned document.

2. Another special feature of our Report is that the evidence on which our conclusions are based will not be made available either to the public or to the members of the services themselves. The guarantee of confidence under which a considerable portion of our evidence was obtained has naturally precluded publication. This brevity of the Report, and the absence of published evidence, combine to present a special opportunity—or, it may be, a special temptation—for individual commissioners to make clear in separate notes the chief reasons and considerations that have weighed with them in coming to the various decisions and recommendations to which they have given their assent. Speaking for myself, as being the only British member of the Commission who is still on the active list of any of the Indian Services, I feel that there is perhaps a peculiarly strong case for my attempting to describe how one of the problems dealt with presented themselves to the mind of one who is himself liable to be affected by the recommendations

(Continued on next page.)

THE COMMISSION.

(Continued from previous page.)

of the Commission, in so far as they may ultimately be adopted. Even if what I have to say should prove of little public value, it may not be entirely devoid of interest for some of my fellow-members of the various Public Services in India.

3. Apart from improvements in the conditions of the Services, a subject which I shall come to later, the two principal questions facing the Commission were those of Indianisation and Provincialisation. These are each of the first rank in magnitude and importance, and it may be added, in complexity. Their difficulty can perhaps best be gauged from the extraordinary diversity of opinion expressed in regard to them. It should be remembered, too, that such conflicting evidence was not that of laymen amateurs, or irresponsibles, but came from witnesses—both official and non-official—who are prominent in Indian public life at the present time, who have been actively concerned in the working of the new system and who have been anxiously devoting their minds to the solution of these very problems.

4. In its terms of reference the Royal Commission was charged with examining the above two questions "in view of the experience now gained of the operation of the system of Government of India Act," due regard being had to the necessity of maintaining a standard of administration in conformity with the responsibilities of the Crown and to the declared policy of Parliament in respect of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Public Service. As it so happened, the Royal Commission was in India at a time when the working of the new system of Government, inasmuch as it was developing along lines widely different from those originally foreseen, was beginning to cause grave anxiety to many both in England and in India. The elections of December, 1923, had brought into prominence and power the new Swarajist element, which was bent not on co-operation, but on obstruction and wreck. Their strength varied from Province to Province, but their aims everywhere were the same. In one Province at least they had brought the working of the new Constitution to a standstill, in another they had seriously threatened it, while in the Central Legislature they were able to obstruct completely the passage of the Budget. These results had not, of course, been achieved during the earlier months the Commission spent in India, but they were not unforeseen, as the Swarajists had made no secret of their plans, and had secured such success at the polls as placed them in a position to go beyond mere threats. Such happenings, therefore, actual or impending, could hardly have been absent from the minds of most of the witnesses who appeared before us, or have failed to colour their evidence. Added to this, even the old "moderate" Legislatures had been regarded in many quarters as not always too friendly or helpful in matters affecting the interests of the Services, so that under the new regime chastisement by scorpions might be expected where only whips had been used before. I trust that in this brief presentment of the special circumstances of the time I have said nothing that is controversial. My only object is to give a bare outline of the situation which led men to arrive at the widely divergent views they expressed to us as to the working of the system of Government established by the Government of India Act.

5. It did not lighten the task of the Commission that the witnesses who held these sharply conflicting opinions did not readily fall, or could not reality be subdivided, into distinct classes or categories representing this or that shade of opinion. Official evidence showed as little agreement as non-official, so that it would be almost impossible to say that a particular view was held by the official element or by this or that section of the public. Extreme views on both sides, both the definitely retrograde and the frankly hostile, may safely be left out of account. But between these extremes there was offered an immense variety of opinion that was neither in temperately expressed nor unintelligibly supported. On the one side we had evidence that the Reforms had gone far enough, and that there should be no further changes until the effect of those already introduced had become more fully apparent; there was no case for further Indianisation or of advance on the present percentage of recruitment except at the sacrifice of efficiency and, possibly, of safety also. Other witnesses were prepared to work up cautiously to a higher percentage within a specified period, although some even of this persuasion regarded increased Indianisation as inevitable rather than desirable. As against all this, we were told that the pace must be considerably accelerated, that provincial autonomy should come at once, with a large devolution to the Government of India of the powers of control now exercised by the Secretary of State; it would then be left to the new autonomous governments to settle the question of Indianisation in their own way, by employing such British element as they considered their Public Services required. A concomitant of such an advance was to be an immediate large discontinuance, or a total cessation, of European recruitment.

6. It may give further point to what I have said as to the extraordinary diversity of views that we found to exist, if I mention that sometimes the identically same course was urged upon us for reasons that were diametrically different. Thus, a further constitutional advance was occasionally justified on the grounds that the Reforms had worked well and that their chief obstacle to success lay in their own limitations, as witnessed by the chafing of Indian ministers and of Indian public opinion at the unreality in control which the existing system imposed; on other occasions an advance was supported not on the score of justification, but because it was a logical and inevitable, though regrettable, consequence of the Reforms Act, and because it would be well to make a further concession forthwith instead of having it ultimately extorted by the painful and embittering process of unceasing agitation. For equally dissimilar reasons was a total cessation of British recruitment recommended to us, some witnesses proposing this course in the interests of more speedy Indianisation, while others represented that it was unfair, if not dishonest, to bring out further British recruits to India, where there was no demand for them and no means of adequately safeguarding their future career or prospects. If I have made myself clear I need not further labour the fact that in the matter of Indianisation it would have been impossible for the commission to select any single one of the solutions suggested and to say "this is the right course because it is supported by the most responsible and the most enlightened opinion, both English and Indian." Seldom, I venture to say, can the old adage tot homines tot sententiae have been more fully and more embarrassingly illustrated.

7. To speak the truth, the great dissimilarity of the views we listened to was somewhat baffling and even bewildering. It seemed, therefore (at least so it seemed to me), that the only way to approach the question was to steer boldly by the one or two pinnacle-points of certainty that appeared to break the surface of this flood of doubts. The Royal Commission, as I read its terms of reference, was not required to overhaul the Indian constitution or even to examine the possibility of introducing scarcely less sweeping changes. The performance of this important task has been separately provided for in the Government of India Act. This fact, then, automatically answers both those who recommended a virtual retrocession from the present position, as well as those who asked for changes which it would require fresh legislation to introduce. A second fact is that the best and most responsible evidence, both English and Indian, does not go to support the view that India is yet in a position to dispense with the assistance of English officials of the right type in working out her political future. Yet another fact is that Indian public opinion—even moderate opinion—is unanimous that the Reforms, in their present state of development, have been too niggardly in the matter of the Indianisation of the Public Services, that the administrative machine, for many years to come, will be preponderatingly British in character, and that Indians are prevented, within any reasonable time, from demonstrating their fitness for a larger share in the management of India's affairs. The Commission's recommendations, it seems to me, had to be guided by these elementary but fundamental facts. The changes that have been proposed are far-reaching, although they do not break with the present system. The marked advance in Indian recruitment will be made evenly and scientifically and will not impair the structure of the Services. This result could scarcely have been avoided if we had adopted the proposal for a total cessation of European recruitment, apart from the risk that if the stream of young Englishmen who now join the Indian Services were once diverted elsewhere, there is little likelihood that it could again be made at any given moment to flow in the direction of India just because Indian conditions happened to make this desirable. Assuming again that the future of India can best be worked out by the joint effort and the mutual co-operation of English and Indian the changes proposed do incontestably open up a field in which each can labour on terms of equality with the other and develop that sense of real comradeship which will be inspired by their being knit together by the bond of joint endeavour in the accomplishment of a great and honourable purpose. If this spirit of brotherhood in India's service is attainable as between Englishmen and Indians the new condition of things forecasted in the Report will give the fullest opportunity for its creation and development; if it is not attained, it will mean that the problems of Indian administration will have to be approached from a radically different standpoint. The Commission's recommendations, if adopted should give its deathblow to the widely held belief that Britain is determined to retain in perpetuity the "steel-frame" of the Services as an instrument for India's perpetual subjection. With the majority of the services provincialised and the few remaining All-India Services recruited on a basis of equality, no one can longer truthfully affirm that the Reforms have given India the semblance, but not the substance, of power or denied her sons a fair and reasonable opportunity of showing the stuff they are made of. The new recruitment proposals seem to me to leave no room for anyone, other than avowed enemies to the whole British connection, a further excuse for failure to co-operate: they provide greatly enlarged scope for the present and promise further opportunity for the future. It may well be that some will consider that the present proposal advance in Indianisation goes too far. It is certain, however, that things cannot remain as they are at present, and as a high authority put it to us "nothing can be more prejudical to the smooth and efficient working of any Service than the history of the last three years." Petty, niggling concessions can be of no avail; extorted frequently under pressure of agitation, they are usually overdue before they are granted and so tend to stimulate, rather than to allay, discontent. The only wise course seems to be to take such a courageous step forward as will convince all who are open to conviction of the reality of the Reforms and of the honesty of purpose behind them. The Reforms are the law of the land and it is not unreasonable for Indians to ask that they should be put to a fair test without further delay a delay which can produce only further friction and estrangement. Of all the courses I can see open, the best and the fairest seems to be to give the Reforms early and full opportunity to succeed or to fail. They are not divinely inspired, and, like other human institutions, they must stand or fail by the degree of success or failure attending their working. On every ground it seems better that the experiment should be brought to an issue within a reasonably short period of time, while the old and tried British element in the Services is still present in sufficient strength to provide a very real safeguard. Further delay and a further continuance of existing conditions will not only cause further depletion of their ranks, but will make the surviving British remnant so unpopular as to rob it largely of its usefulness in averting any dangers and risks that may be ahead. For these reasons, the increase in Indianisation we have recommended constitutes a just, an expedient, and, as far as one can see in all the circumstances, a safe advance.

8. After what I have said on Indianisation, I feel that I can dispose in a few words of the question of Provincialisation. The reasons for a further advance are, in their essence, the same. We had much evidence as to the dissatisfaction of Ministers at their lack of control over members of the All-India Services operating in the transferred field, although it is only fair to add that we heard little or no complaint from Ministers themselves. Yet the desire of the Provincial administrations to be completely master in their own house flows so naturally from the Reform Scheme itself, and is so legitimate and reasonable, that it cannot well be withstood. Once the transfer of certain subjects had taken place, any limitation in control was bound to lead to an unnatural and difficult position. It is with great regret that I have agreed to the disappearance of severed of the All-India Services, with their high traditions and splendid records of devotion to duty, but the inexorable logic of the situation points relentlessly in that direction. It would be too much to suppose that, especially at the outset, mistakes will not be made, or that efficiency will not suffer, but on the transferred side it has been entrusted to local administrators to make their own bed, and they will doubtless in time be taught to make one that they can comfortably lie on.

9. The last point on which I desire to touch is the present condition—especially the frame of mind and temper—of the public services in India. The question is a highly important one, and it is only right that more information should be made public regarding it than appear in the body of the Report. It has been no secret that for some time past the condition of the Services has not been altogether satisfactory, for the appointment of the present Commission was virtually a public admission of this fact. From all the Services we had very full and frank statements as to their material grievances, their peculiar difficulties under the new system of Government, and their apprehensions for the future. On all these points the Service representatives were heard at great length and with the utmost patience. The effect of this evidence left little room for doubt that there was everywhere great dissatisfaction and unrest, and that a consideration of Service grievances had not come a moment too soon if the Services themselves were not to be disintegrated by premature retirements and a steadily diminishing flow of suitable recruits. It is not incorrect, I am satisfied, to say that the main grievance set and kept in the fore front was the financial one, although it does not admit of doubt that there are others of a less material and more subtle character. The financial burden might have been borne more cheerfully if the other conditions of life and service had been pleasanter, and these latter disabilities might have bulked less largely if financial conditions had been easier; but the coincident pressure of the two has combined to create feelings of deep discontent which are good neither for the Services themselves nor for the public which they serve.

10. Of the financial aspect of Service grievances, I need say but little, as the relief recommended in the Report is in itself an indication that the Services have made good their case. The only question is the degree of relief to be granted. Even before my appointment to the Royal Commission, I had special opportunities and facilities for acquainting myself at first hand with the conditions under which the average officer lived in most of the Provinces of India. I know that these conditions, especially in the case of married officers with families, have been productive of such discomfort and hardships are barely distinguishable from actual poverty, and that money worries and indebtedness have everywhere been sapping keenness and efficiency. The amount of relief proposed has been arrived at with a careful eye on the present financial condition of India. If it is as much as the country can at present afford to pay, it is certainly no more than the needs of the Services demand; if more prosperous times lie ahead, I would gladly see it increased. Of the measure of relief we recommend, one thing at least I can say with certainty—it should be given in full, and it should be given at once

11. The other grievances of the Services inasmuch as they are largely psychological in character, are not quite so easy to deal with. The Services themselves ascribe them to the new system of Government, the introduction of which, they say, has created difficulty and unpleasantness in their present position and insecurity as to their future. Service feeling in these matters was analysed at some length in many of the representations made to us. The Services themselves have unanimously declared that they are not antagonistic to the Reforms in principle or to the Indianisation of the Services which is their natural concomitant. There is no reason whatever to distrust this evidence, supported as it has been by the fullest practical proof. But the average civil officer in India is not much concerned with politics, and all that he asks is that his conditions of service should be just and equitable and that he should be able to work in reasonable comfort and security with that enthusiasm which has always been the mainspring of his efficiency. At the present moment he undoubtedly feels that he has been made too much a pawn in the political game, that his grievances are not sympathetically considered, that his rights are not adequately safeguarded, that his work is often unfairly attacked, and that his official superiors are too backward in championing him against his traducers. He sees grants of money that are necessary for the proper carrying on of his work refused by the Legislature for reasons that are totally unconnected with the public interest, and he feels that efficiency is no longer aimed at or cared for. He listens to an unceasing and unrestrained vilification of the British Government, and, as one of its agents he cannot but feel that some of these shafts are aimed at himself as well. The vocal section of the Indian public seems not only not to want him, but to impair his power to serve the dumb masses to whom he feels his duty lies, and to whom he is still acceptable. All these disheartening influences were more specially and powerfully operative during the dark days of non-co-operation from which the country has just emerged, and they have left a possibly indelible impression on the minds of many of the officials who were most fully exposed to their play. But apart from this the general impression one gets is that the Services have had the heart taken out of them, and that they have, at any rate temporarily, lost some of their faith in their own and their country's mission. A significant and an ominous sign is that few Indian officials are now permitting their sons to enter the Indian Services, severing in many cases a long and honourable family connection with the country of their adoption. It has been stated before us that this is to be ascribed to a deliberate propaganda of boycott launched by the Services to the end that their own grievances may be the more readily listened to and redressed. Nothing could be more fallacious. It is undoubted that widespread dissatisfaction among the Indian Services will react, consciously or unconsciously, on the supply of recruits in England. But, as a matter of fact, the average Indian official is a poor man; comparatively few of his class have any private means, and those who are completely independent are a negligible quantity. To such men a future for their sons is a matter of very grave concern, and it is inconceivable that they would for any but the most cogent reasons dissuade their boys from following an Indian career. To me it is abundantly clear that something must be done to arrest the process of "dry-rot" that has already gone too far. If it is not, India will before long find herself without English officials at all, or employing a class of official whom she would be better without. All the evidence we received from Indian witnesses is very clear and definite that only the best type of Englishman is wanted, an inferior article will not do.

12. In my attempt to diagnose the malaise, or distemper now so generally prevalent among the Indian Services I feel that I have at the same time sufficiently indicated the directions in which a remedy is to be found. It is above all necessary that their undoubted financial difficulties should be speedily remedied, for the restoration of tone and spirit will be a longer and a more difficult process. But the Services will be in better heart to take the rough with the smooth if their lot is so improved as to lift from their shoulders the burden of incessant worry about their own private affairs. It is most desirable that a real effort should be made, and made quickly, to remedy their more immediate grievances. For several years past they have been constantly petitioning for some amelioration, which has been no less constantly refused. Such a state of affairs can only be demoralising to the Services themselves, apart from the fact that repeated rebuffs must seriously undermine their confidence in the Government they serve.

13. The views that I have expressed in this note are strictly personal. Their purpose is purely explanatory, and they are not meant to detract from, or to whittle down, the unqualified agreement I have expressed with the main recommendations in the Report.

(Signed) D. PETRIE.

Dated 30th April, 1924.

APPENDIX III, No. 1. INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE. (The pay is in rupees per mensem.)

Year of Service.	Basic Pay. (Present and Proposed.) Junior.	Basic Pay. (Present and Proposed.) Senior.	Overseas Pay. Present.	Overseas Pay. Proposed.	Total Pay. Present. Junior.	Total Pay. Present. Senior.	Total Pay. Proposed. Junior.	Total Pay. Proposed. Senior.	Additional advantage resulting from remittance at 2s. when exchange is at 1s. 4d.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 ..	450	—	150	150	600	—	600	—	—
2 ..	500	—	150	150	650	—	650	—	—
3 ..	550	—	150	150	700	—	700	—	—
4 ..	600	—	150	150	750	—	750	—	—
5 ..	650	1,000	150	150	800	1,050	800	1,150	75
6 ..	700	1,050	150	150	850	1,200	850	1,200	75
7	750	1,100	200	250	950	1,300	1,000	1,350	125
8 ..	800	1,150	200	250	1,000	1,350	1,050	1,400	125
9 ..	900	1,200	200	250	1,100	1,400	1,150	1,450	125
10 ..	1,000	1,275	250	250	1,250	1,525	1,250	1,525	125
11 ..	1,100	1,350	250	250	1,350	1,600	1,350	1,600	125
12 ..	1,200	1,425	250	300	1,450	1,675	1,500	1,725	150
13 ..	1,300	1,500	250	300	1,550	1,750	1,600	1,800	150
14 ..	1,300	1,600	250	300	1,550	1,850	1,600	1,900	150
15 ..	1,350	1,700	250	300	1,600	1,950	1,650	2,000	150
16 ..	1,350	1,800	250	300	1,600	2,050	1,650	2,100	150
17 ..	—	1,900	250	300	—	2,150	—	2,200	150
18 ..	—	2,000	250	300	—	2,250	—	2,300	150
19 —	—	2,050	250	300	—	2,300	—	2,350	150
20 ..	—	2,100 (2,150)*	250	300	—	2,350 (2,400)*	—	2,400(2,450)*	150
21 ..	—	2,150 (2,200)*	250	300	—	2,400 (2,450)*	—	2,450 (2,500)*	150
22 ..	—	2,200 (2,350)*	250	300	—	2,450 (2,600)*	—	2,500 (2,650)*	150
23 ..	—	2,250 (2,400)*	250	300	—	2,500 (2,650)*	—	2,550 (2,700)*	150
24 & over	—	2,250 (2,500)*	250	300	—	2,500 (2,750)*	—	2,550 (2,800)*	150

Column 10 shows the advantage expressed in rupees resulting from the concession of remitting overseas pay at the privileged rate of 2s the rupee. This advantage is not fixed, but varies with the course of exchange. The actual value of it expressed in rupees will be more when the exchange value of the rupee is lower and less when it is higher.

*In Madras only.

APPENDIX III, No. 2.
INDIAN POLICE SERVICE.
(The pay is in rupees per mensem.)

Year of Service.	Basic Pay. Present. Junior.	Basic Pay. Present. Senior.	Overseas Pay. Proposed. Junior.	Overseas Pay. Proposed. Senior.	Total Pay. Present. Junior.	Total Pay. Present. Senior.	Total Pay. Proposed. Junior.	Total Pay. Proposed. Senior.	Additional advantage resulting from remittance at 2s. when exchange is at 1s. 4d. Junior.	Additional advantage resulting from remittance at 2s. when exchange is at 1s. 4d. Senior
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 ..	325	—	350	—	125	100	450	—	450	—	—
2 ..	350	—	375	—	125	100	475	—	475	—	—
3 ..	375	—	400	—	125	100	500	—	500	—	—
4	400	—	425	—	150	125	550	—	550	—	—
5 ..	425	—	450	—	150	150	575	—	600	—	75
6 ..	450	600	475	650	150	150	600	750	625	800	75
7 ..	475	625	500	675	150	150	625	775	650	825	75
8 ..	500	650	525	700	150	150	650	800	675	850	75
9 ..	525	675	550	725	200	250	725	875	800	975	125
10 ..	550	700	575	750	200	250	750	900	825	1,000	125
11 ..	575	725	600	800	200	250	775	925	850	1,050	125
12 ..	600	750	625	825	250	250	850	1000	875	1,075	125
13 ..	625	775	650	850	250	250	875	1,025	900	1,100	125
14 ..	650	800	675	900	250	250	900	1,050	925	1,150	125
15 ..	675	825	700	925	250	300	925	1,075	1,000	1,225	150
16 ..	—	850	—	950	250	300	—	1,100	—	1,250	150
17 ..	—	900	—	1,000	250	300	—	1,150	—	1,300	150
18 ..	—	950	—	1,025	250	300	—	1,200	—	1,325	150
19 ..	—	1,000	—	1,050	250	300	—	1,250	—	1,350	150
20 ..	—	1,050	—	1,075	250	300	—	1,300	—	1,375	150
21 ..	—	1,100	—	1,100	250	300	—	1,350	—	1,400	150
22 ..	—	1,150	—	1,150	250	300	—	1,400	—	1,450	150
23 ..	—	1,200	—	1,200	250	300	—	1,450	—	1,500	150
24 ..	—	1,250	—	1,250	250	300	—	1,500	—	1,550	150
25 ..	—	1,300	—	1,300	250	300	—	1,550	—	1,600	150
26 ..	—	1,350	—	1,350	250	300	—	1,600	—	1,650	150
Selection Grade.		1,450	—	1,450	250	300	—	1,700	—	1,750	150

Column 12 shows the advantage expressed in rupees resulting from the concession of remitting overseas pay at the privileged rate of 2s. the rupee. This advantage is not fixed, but varies with the course of exchange. The actual value of it expressed in rupees will be more when the exchange value of the rupee is lower and less when it is higher.

(Continued on next page.)

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The "Amrita Bazar Patrika." Sunday, July 2, 1899.
TO THE EDITOR.
Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple Asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Dr. J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man. A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind. Dr. J.P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy, and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Doctor.
Correspondent S. M. L.
Present address:—
J.P. RAY, K.P. RAY, Dept. No. 5,
Benares City.
(1)

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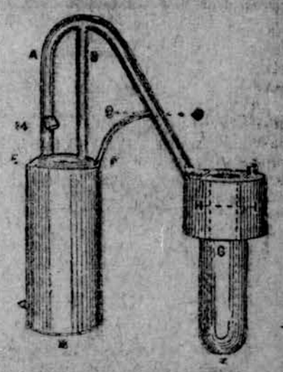

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(Continued from previous page.)

APPENDIX III, No. 3.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE (INCLUDING INDIAN FOREST ENGINEERING SERVICE).
(The pay is in rupees per mensem.)

Year of Service.	Basic Pay. Present. and Proposed.	Overseas Pay. Present	Overseas Pay. Propos-ed.	Total Pay. Present.	Total Pay. Propos-ed.	Additional advantage resulting from remittance at 2s. when exchange is at 1s. 4d.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	325	150	150	475	475	—
2	375	150	150	525	525	—
3	425	150	150	575	575	—
4	475	150	150	625	625	—
5	525	150	150	675	675	75
6	575	150	150	725	725	75
7	625	200	250	825	875	125
8	675	200	250	875	925	125
9	725	200	250	920	975	125
10	800	250	250	1,050	1,050	125
11	850	250	250	1,100	1,100	125
12	900	250	300	1,150	1,200	150
13	900	250	300	1,150	1,200	150
14	950	250	300	1,200	1,250	150
15	1,000	250	300	1,250	1,300	150
16	1,050	250	300	1,300	1,350	150
17	1,100	250	300	1,350	1,400	150
18	1,150	250	300	1,400	1,450	150
19	1,200	250	300	1,450	1,500	150
20	1,250	250	300	1,500	1,550	150
21	1,300	250	300	1,550	1,600	150
22 and over ..	1,350	250	300	1,600	1,650	150

Column 7 shows the advantage expressed in rupees resulting from the concession of remitting overseas pay at the privileged rate of 2s. the rupee. This advantage is not fixed but varies with the course of exchange. The actual value of it expressed in rupees will be more when the exchange value of the rupee is lower and less when it is higher.

APPENDIX III, No. 4.

INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.
(The pay is in rupees per mensem).

Year of Service.	Basic Pay. Present. Junior.	Basic Pay. Present. Senior.	Overseas Pay Prosopsed. Technical Pay.	Overseas Pay. Junior.	Overseas Pay. Senior.	Total Pay Overseas Pay. Present. Junior.	Total Pay Overseas Pay. Present. Senior.	Total Pay Overseas Pay. Proposed. Junior.	Total Pay Overseas Pay. Proposed. Senior.	Total Pay Overseas Pay. Present. Technical Pay.	Total Pay Overseas Pay. Proposed. Junior.	Total Pay Overseas Pay. Proposed. Senior.	Additional advantage resulting from remittance at 2s. when exchange is at 1s. 4d.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	300	—	75	375	—	150	150	525	—	525	—	—	
2	350	—	75	425	—	150	150	575	—	575	—	—	
3	400	—	75	475	—	150	150	625	—	625	—	—	
4	450	550	75	525	625	150	150	675	775	675	775	—	
5	450	550	75	525	625	150	150	675	775	675	775	75	
6	500	600	75	575	675	150	150	725	825	725	825	75	
7	550	660	75	625	725	150	150	775	875	775	875	75	
8	550	650	75	625	725	200	250	825	925	875	975	125	
9	600	700	75	675	775	200	250	875	975	925	1,025	125	
10	650	750	75	725	825	200	250	925	1,025	975	1,075	125	
11	700	800	75	775	875	250	250	1,025	1,125	1,025	1,125	125	
12	750	850	75	825	925	250	300	1,075	1,175	1,125	1,225	150	
13	800	900	75	875	975	250	300	1,125	1,225	1,175	1,275	150	
14	850	950	75	925	1,025	250	300	1,175	1,275	1,225	1,325	150	
15	900	950	75	975	1,025	250	300	1,225	1,275	1,275	1,325	150	
16	—	1,000	75	—	1,075	250	300	—	1,325	—	1,375	150	
17	—	1,050	75	—	1,125	250	300	—	1,375	—	1,425	150	
18	—	1,100	75	—	1,175	250	300	—	1,425	—	1,475	150	
19	—	1,150	75	—	1,225	250	300	—	1,475	—	1,525	150	
20	—	1,200	75	—	1,275	250	300	—	1,525	—	1,575	150	
21	—	1,200	75	—	1,275	250	300	—	1,525	—	1,575	150	
22	—	1,250	75	—	1,325	250	300	—	1,575	—	1,625	150	
23	—	1,250	75	—	1,325	250	300	—	1,575	—	1,625	150	
24 & over	—	1,300	75	—	1,375	250	300	—	1,625	—	1,675	150	

Column 13 shows the avantage expressed in rupees resulting from the concession of remitting overseas pay at the privileged rate of 2s. the rupee. This advantage is not fixed, but varies with the course of exchange. The actual value of it expressed in rupees will be more when the exchange value of the rupee is lower and less when it is higher.

APPENDIX III, No. 5.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE (MEN).
(The pay is in rupees per mensem).

Year of Service.	Basic Pay. Present. and Proposed.	Overseas Pay. Present	Overseas Pay. Propos-ed.	Total Pay. Present.	Total Pay. Prospos-ed.	Additional advantage resulting from remittance at 2s. when exchange is at 1s. 4d.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	400	150	150	550	550	—
2	450	150	150	600	600	—
3	500	150	150	650	650	—
4	550	150	150	700	700	—
5	600	150	150	750	750	75
6	600	200	250	800	850	125
7	650	200	250	850	900	125
8	700	200	250	900	950	125
9	750	250	250	1,000	1,000	125
10	800	250	250	1,050	1,050	125
11	850	250	250	1,100	1,100	125
12	900	250	300	1,150	1,200	150
13	950	250	300	1,200	1,250	150
14	1,000	250	300	1,250	1,300	150
15	1,000	250	300	1,250	1,300	150
16	1,050	250	300	1,300	1,350	150
17	1,100	250	300	1,350	1,400	150
18	1,150	250	300	1,400	1,450	150
19	1,200	250	300	1,450	1,500	150
20 and over	1,250	250	300	1,500	1,550	150
	1,250	250	300	1,500	1,550	150
	1,300	250	300	1,550	1,600	150
Lower Selection	1,350	250	300	1,600	1,650	150
Grade (15 per cent	1,400	250	300	1,650	1,700	150
of cadre).	1,450	250	300	1,700	1,750	150
	1,500	250	300	1,750	1,800	150
Higher Seclection	1,550	250	300	1,800	1,850	150
Grade (5 per cent.	1,650	250	300	1,900	1,950	150
of cadre) ..	1,750	250	300	2,000	2,050	150

Column 7 shows the advantage expressed in rupees resulting from the concession of remitting overseas pay at the privileged rate of 2s. the rupee. This advantage is not fixed, but varies with the course of exchange. The actual value of it expressed in rupees will be more when the exchange value of the rupee is lower and less when it is higher.

APPENDIX III, No. 6.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES AND INDIAN VETERINARY SERVICE.
(The pay is in rupees per mensem).

Year of Servicee.	Basic Pay. Present. and Proposed.	Overseas Pay Total Pay. Present	Overseas Pay Total Pay. Propos-ed.	Overseas Pay Total Pay. Present.	Overseas Pay Total Pay. Propos-ed.	Additional advantage resulting from remittance at 2s. when exchange is at 1s. 4d.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	350	150	150	500	500	—
2	400	150	150	550	550	—
3	450	150	150	600	600	—
4	500	150	150	650	650	—
5	550	150	150	700	700	75
6	550	200	250	750	800	125
7	600	200	250	800	850	125
8	650	200	250	850	900	125
9	700	250	250	950	950	125
10	750	250	250	1000	1,000	125
11	800	250	250	1,050	1,050	125
12	800	250	300	1,050	1,100	150
13	850	250	300	1,100	1,150	150
14	900	250	300	1,150	1,200	150
15	950	250	300	1,200	1,250	150
16	1,000	250	300	1,250	1,300	150
17	1,050	250	300	1,300	1,350	150
18	1,100	250	300	1,350	1,400	150
19	1,150	250	300	1,400	1,450	150
20	1,200	250	300	1,450	1,500	150
21 and over ..	1,250	250	300	1,500	1,550	150
	1,250	250	300	1,500	1,550	150
Selection Grade	1,300	250	300	1,550	1,600	150
15 per cent cadre	1,350	250	300	1,600	1,650	150
	1,400	250	300	1,650	1,700	150
	1,450	250	300	1,700	1,750	150
	1,500	250	300	1,750	1,800	150

Column 7 shows the advantage expressed in rupees resulting from the consession of remitting overseas pay at the privileged rate of 2s. the rupee. This advantage is not fixed, but varies with the course of exchange. The actual value of it expressed in reupees will be more when the exchange value of the rupee is lower and less when it is higher.

APPENDIX III, No. 7.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE (CIVIL).
(The pay is in rupees per mensem).

Year of Service.	Basic pay. Present and Proposed.	Overseas Pay. Present.	Overseas Pay. Proposed.	Total Pay. Present.	Total Pay. Proposed.	Additional advantage resulting from remittance at 2s. when exchange is at 1s. 4d.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
As Lieutenant.						
1	500	150	150	650	650	—
2	500	150	150	650	650	—
3	500	150	150	650	650	—
As Captain						
4	650	150	150	800	800	—
5	650	150	150	800	800	75
6	650	150	150	800	800	75
7	750	200	250	950	1,000	125
8	750	200	250	950	1,000	125
9	750	200	250	950	1,000	125
10	850	200	250	1,050	1,100	125
11	850	200	250	1,050	1,100	125
12	850	200	300	1,050	1,150	150
As Major						
13	950	250	300	1,200	1,250	150
14	950	250	300	1,200	1,250	150
15	950	250	300	1,200	1,250	150
16	1,100	250	300	1,350	1,400	150
17	1,100	250	300	1,350	1,400	150
18	1,100	250	300	1,350	1,400	150
19	1,250	250	300	1,500	1,550	150
20	1,250	250	300	1,500	1,550	150
As Lieutenant-Colonel.						
21	1,500	250	300	1,750	1,800	150
22	1,500	250	300	1,750	1,800	150
23	1,500	250	300	1,750	1,800	150
24	1,600	250	300	1,850	1,900	150
25	1,600	250	300	1,850	1,900	150
26 and over	1,700	250	300	1,250	2,000	150
When Selected for increased pay	1,850	250	300	2,100	2,150	150

Column 7 shows the advantage expressed in rupees resulting from the concession of remitting overseas pay at the privileged rate of 2s. the rupee. This advantage is not fixed, but varies with the course of exchange. The actual value of it expressed in rupees will be more when the exchange value of the rupee is lower and less when it is higher.

APPENDIX VII.

ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE REPORT

NOTE.—All the following calculations are based on Exchange at 16d. the rupee. With a higher exchange the cost will diminish.

Immediate Increased Cost
(First Year of Introduction).

Pay and remittance concessions	I. C. S. .. 18.6 lakhs.	The total cost may increase slightly in the next few years, as it is based on present strength and owing to almost complete cessation of recruitment of Europeans during the years of the War, there is now a shortage of officers in the sixth to ninth years of service, as well as an excess in the first four years of service. The latter get no immediate benefit from our proposals, but will begin to do so shortly. The excess will, however, be soon counterbalanced by Savings following from retirement of European officers and their replacement by Indians.
	I. P. S. .. 12.7 ,,	
	I. M. S.(Civil).. 7.0 ,,	
	I. E. S.(Men) .. 3.3 ,,	
	I. F. S. .. 3.4 ,,	
	I. S. E. .. 10.9 ,,	
	I. A. S. .. .8 ,,	
	I. V. S. .. .4 ,,	
	57.1 lakhs.	
	Other Services(approximately) 13.0 to 15.0 lakhs.	
	Total (approximately) 7.0.1 to 72.1 lakhs.	
Pensions	..Unconvenanted Service 1.2 lakhs	This amount will increase by 12 lakhs every year till it reaches its maximum which may provisionally be put at about 19 lakhs.
	I. C. S. officers holding high posts .. .18 ,,	This amount will similarly increase by .18 lakhs every year till it reaches its maximum of about 2 3/4 lakhs.
Passages	.. .. .. 25.0 ,,	This actual cost may be higher in the immediate future owing to the fact that a larger number of officers than the normal may avail themselves of the concession, but any increase in cost immediately will be counterbalanced by consequential reduction in later years. The cost will, moreover, go on decreasing proportionately with the decrease in the number of European officers.
	Total (First Year) 96.5 to 98.5 lakhs	Total annual cost of all concessions recommended will gradually rise until it reaches about 1 1/4 crores. It will subsequently fall, as Indianisation makes itself felt.
Other (minor concessions..	It has not been possible to evaluate these with any approach to precision.	

Note.—(1) It is not possible to estimate the ultimate cost resulting from the recommendations as regards pay and remittance concessions, as it depends on two variable factors: (i) the number of Europeans that will be employed in Service in those departments where the recruitment is proposed to be felt to the Local Governments, and (ii) the rates of pay that may be fixed by Local Governments for them. The extra cost of our recommendations is, however, bound to be partly counterbalanced by savings in overseas pay, resulting from the replacement of Europeans by Indians. It has been roughly estimated that the ultimate cost of the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police Service(when the cadres consist half of Europeans and half of Indians) will compare with the present cost (including cost of concessions recommended) as follows:—

	Present. (Including cost of concessions recommended)	Ultimate.
		lakhs.
Indian Civil Service	328 lakhs k ..	287 ,,
Indian Police Service	100 ,,	94 ,,

(2) The cost of the increase in pensions of Uncovenanted Services will similarly fall as the decreasing number of Europeans in the Service comes to be reflected in the number of retirements, seeing that pensions drawn in England are paid at a favourable rate of 1s. 9d. the rupee.

The estimated cost of the total expenditure on the Royal Commission including the cost of printing is Rs. 4,70,000.

ARYA SAMAJISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have had always high opinion of the Arya Samajists, I have profound respect for them, I have many friends amongst them, for they are broad minded persons. They always hold liberal views in social, political, religious and other matters. I have, however, viewed with great regret, their recent attitude towards Mahatma Gandhi. Possessing so broad a view the Arya Samajists have very narrowly read and considered the views of Mahatmaji on his recent pronouncement about the Arya Samaj while discussing a great important subject like Hindu-Muslim unity. They have for the time being, in heat of over enthusiasm towards their Samaj, forgotten the qualities of the writer. I have read the biography of Swami Dayanandji, I have not read the Satyarth Prakash. As I said above from the teaching of Rishi Dayanand one cannot but approve of the most profound love towards him. No one can for a single moment say that Mahatmaji has disrespect for the founder of the Arya Samaj. He has very rightly given his opinion on certain passages from the Satyarth Prakash and if at all there was any reason for complaint my friend Arya Samajists should have raised their voice in a more dignified manner than they have been displaying hithertofore. Consider Mahatmaji's qualities, he is a friend of one and all. We have differences with him but when we differ we do so with great politeness, and due respect. Mahatmaji has been very frank in this matter; he has not said so frankly to Arya Samaj people, but even to others. For instance he has said "Maulana Abdul Bari is a dangerous friend." Now we know with what great respect Maulana is regarded by Mahomedans, still they have not raised any protest. Mahatmaji has stated Hindus are cowards and Mussalmans bullies. This is quite true, if I were a Hindu I would personally feel such an expression, but I would at the same time realise that Mahatmaji having said the truth I must see that I make an attempt to have this blot of "cowardness" removed. And in this and this manner we would get our ourselves reformed. For that very purpose, he speaks frankly and I therefore sincerely hope our Arya Samaj friends would view Mahatmaji's advice with love and admiration.—Yours etc.,

R. K. SIDHVA.

Karachi, June 17.

PURSE TO SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Tribune" raised the suggestion that Sir Sankaran Nair should be given a purse. Ever since, letters have appeared in the Press for and against the suggestion.

To my mind, the raising of the Purse is not the issue now. The judgment in the case is unjust, wrong. Thanks to the perfect unanimity of Indian public opinion, there is not even the necessity to discuss the injustice of the judgment. Echoes are heard even in England that the judgment is unjust, wrong and the result of racial and political prejudice. The issue therefore now is that Sir Sankaran should refuse to pay the damages and the cost decreed. The issue of the raising of the purse will arise only when *forcible* attachment of Sir Sankaran's property has taken place for such a patently unjust decision. And when that has happened and Sir Sankaran forced to unmerited suffering for his honest opinion as an Indian, it is the clear duty of India to help Sir Sankaran.

Many of the letters that have appeared have raised false issues as to whether Sir Sankaran deserves India's sympathy and support. That Sir Sankaran wrote the book to help the Government and damn Mahatma Gandhi and his movement is beside the point in determining this. He might have, moreover, honestly believed in what he wrote and we should not question his motive. Incidentally, Sir Sankaran has shown courage and honesty of purpose in condemning, in the terms he has done Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his administration when both have been condoned by the very Governments (Indian and British) to help which Sir Sankaran wrote the book. The *real* issue is that the judgment in the case is the result of the fact that Sir Sankaran is an Indian and has condemned the very acts which the Indian and British Governments have condoned and the British public have praised and rewarded. On this clear issue, Sir Sankaran, whatever his political colour, must have the sympathy and help of every Indian. The cause is India's, not Sir Sankaran's.—Yours, etc.,

W. P. IGNATIUS.

Erode, June 18.

DEMORALIZING THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I wish to mingle my tears with those of the lachrymose correspondent of the "Times of India" in bewailing the action of the Western India Turf Club authorities for providing avenues and the G. I. P. Railway for furnishing facilities for poor people to attend the Poona Races. No man in his senses will attempt to deny that Racing now-a-days especially in the Western Presidency and in Calcutta, cannot be classed as sport, but is purely a gambling orgy and it is a class of business that should concern only people who have money to gamble with. The demoralizing of the poor people by inducing them to attend races in third and fourth enclosures is iniquitous. This demoralizing has already done a great deal of harm, for it has disturbed the minds of a class of people that used to take no interest in gambling on racing, but now the poorest classes are tempted by Race Managements to attend Race Meetings and gamble. I appeal to the Turf Club Authorities to desist from this pernicious course and failing in this I would turn to the clergy and ask them to intervene and last of all I would appeal to the Governors of Bombay and of Bengal to interpose in the interests of the poorer classes by interdicting 3rd and 4th class enclosures and also race special trains for 3rd class passengers.—Yours, etc.,

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

A QUESTION OF IMPORTANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Very recently a meeting was called by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce in their hall; and representatives of the Hindustan Native Merchants' Association, Shroff Association, Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay Commission Agents' Association and Rice Merchants' Association were invited to attend it. The object of the meeting was to remove the great inconvenience now felt by the several institutions in point of Hundis as different Associations observe different holidays, and as the hours of presenting the Hundis and making payments for them are also different. Before fifteen years no holidays were observed as regards Hundies even on any Sundays; but now several Associations have sprung up and most of them do not carry on Hundi business on Sundays and on some of the bank holidays. This new and convenient practice went much against the custom of our Marwari brethren and they even went so far as to fight out their case in law courts, against the members of the Shroff Association with the result that the latter being supported by the Negotiable Act got the judgment in their favour. Notwithstanding the Marwari Chamber of Commerce thought of exerting its influence as a great commercial body so as to bring round the other commercial bodies to follow the old system of observing no Sunday in Hundi matters; but it was all to no purpose. These are the days of democratic principles and so long as our Marwari friends stick not only to their old custom but also try to force it upon their brethren, they have little or no chance of winning them to their side. It seems likely that the Marwari Merchants would again and again call the other Associations in their hall and make similar attempts to have no change in their old rules; but these institutions should give no response to such endeavours unless they see an attitude on the part of our brethren to reconcile the matter so as to make it suit the convenience of all the business people in Bombay in general.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. DESHPANDE,
Hon. Secretary the Bombay Commission Agents Association.

June 21.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

OLIVIER'S LETTER TO SATYAMURTI.

DIEHARDS' FRETFULNESS.

In the House of Lords, the Die-hard' elements attempted to raise some dust over Indian affairs on June 4th:—

Viscount Peel called attention to the letter written by the Secretary of State for India to Mr. Satyamurthi, member of the Madras Legislative Council, and particularly to the opinion expressed in that letter that the maintenance of the communal system is antagonistic to the possibility of any proper working of democratic institutions in India; and moved for papers. He said the letter was not authorised by Lord Olivier to be published, and ought not to have been published, but they had to deal with the facts of the case and the effects which that letter might have had. This question of communal representation, or representation by religious communities, had long been a burning and controversial one in India, and the abolition of that system was the very natural aspiration of a large body of Hindu politicians, for the very simple reason that if that were done they would get a far larger representation in the Assembly and the Councils and would have far more political control. What must be the position of the Viceroy and of his Government in the face of communications of this kind? Communications, public and private, important and intimate, were constantly passing between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, and it was of the highest importance for good Government in India that there should be complete and absolute confidence between these two great officials. What must be the position of the Viceroy when he did not know, or might feel that he could not know, from moment to moment what other communications on important subjects were passing, not between himself and through the usual channels of correspondence, but through politicians, not even officials, selected perhaps at will from prominent Swarajists or non-co-operators in various parts of India?

At the present moment an investigation was being made into the defects of the working of the Act of 1919, and it was very unfortunate that at such a time a communication of the kind complained of should be made by the Secretary of State. The communication suggested that the Secretary of State was in favour of the abolition of communal representation, which would be an immense boon, from a political point of view, to the Hindu politicians, but a great risk and danger to the other communities. There was a present a very considerable reaction in many quarters of India against the impact of Western ideas, and it would be very unfortunate if we strengthened the force of that reaction by trying to force upon these other communities one form of our Western institutions which was not justified by the conditions of the day and by the political situation. He would ask Lord Olivier to state distinctly that whatever might be his abstract views as to the relations of the communal system to the electorate he had not the slightest intention of altering in any way the settlement arrived at. He urged the noble lord to quench the fire he had kindled before it grew into a mighty conflagration.

OLIVIER'S CRUSHING REPLY.

Lord Olivier (Secretary for India), replying, said Lord Peel had, upon an extraordinarily trifling foundation, brought forward a motion which necessitated him making a long and serious reply upon a subject unworthy of so much attention. Mr. Satyamurthi, a member of the Madras Council and a Swarajist, addressed a friendly letter to Mr. Ben Spoor, now Chief Government Whip, whom he had met in India, and Mr. Spoor replied that the letter should be addressed to the Secretary of State. Mr. Satyamurthi accordingly wrote him a letter, in which he said:

I can say at once that I recognise the limitation of your party being in office but not in power. I am a Swarajist, but I want to assure you we are not political ogres, but only waiting for the right gesture on your part to summon a round-table conference. You will find our leaders reasonable and practical men and willing to recognise Imperial obligations. . . . Madras promises to be the Ulster of India, and we are forming a non-communal party.

In his reply to that letter he (Lord Olivier) did not write with an idea that it should be published, but he did not mark it "Private." All his life he had made it a practice when he received a civil letter expressing views, no matter how divergent from his own, of writing a civil and frank reply. The answer he made was civil and perfectly discreet. It was an echo of a statement he made in that House on the authority of his Majesty's Government. Could anyone doubt the accuracy of the statement he made that better understanding between members of the Swarajist and other progressive parties in India could not but work for the good of India and for a better understanding of the differences with which they had to deal? Others were of the same opinion as himself when he said that to maintain the communal system was antagonistic to the proper working of democratic institutions in India. Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu had declared that to give separate representation to particular classes in India would be fatal to representation on a democratic basis, upon which alone a national system could be raised.

The attitude that had been taken up towards this correspondence evidenced a temper and habit of judgment that were extremely antagonistic to the public interest. He had had conversations with representatives of all shades of opinion in India, and not a single one of the Indians to whom he had spoken had so much as raised the question of communal representation, except one, who criticised it in respect to Madras. But even that gentleman made no official representation. There was no shadow of indication that any part of the Swarajists was going to stampede the Labour Government or entrap them into any kind of promise. There was no ground whatever for saying that Mr. Sayamurthi was an anti-British politician; his letter contradicted it. The whole of the Press stunt in this matter was inspired by a suppressed complex of suspicion, first of all of the Labour Government, and secondly of that particular party in Indian politics who were called the Swarajists. It was assumed to be disloyal or improper on the part of the Secretary of State that he should address a letter to an elected politician. That sort of feeling was reflected in two supplementary questions asked in the House of Commons the other evening. Colonel Howard Bury asked if this was an example of the new methods of the Government for communicating Cabinet decisions to the people of India. A silly question! Viscount Curzon asked if they were to understand that the Government viewed with approval the action of the Secretary of State in communicating direct with their extremist leader in India. He wondered in what sort of world he was living when such questions could be asked in the House of Commons. Was a man, because he happened to be a member of a Cabinet, not to write such a letter as he wrote to a man who was constitutionally appointed representative of a considerable party in India? The Swarajists had a constitutional position and a constitutional right to be recognised, and people had no business to say that the Government should have any more prejudice against the Swarajists than against Moderates or Liberals. He repudiated entirely the theory that because the Swarajists were giving the Government of India a certain amount of trouble at the present time, that because they were pursuing their perfectly constitutional aim in what some considered to be a factious and mistaken manner, they were on that account to be regarded as a kind of political leper and as antagonists and enemies of Great Britain. He saw in the reports he received a constant tendency on the part of officers of the Government rather to hold themselves justified in regarding the Swarajists as treasonable persons and treating them in some exceptional manner as if they were a party with which no respectable politicians could possibly associate or have anything to do. That was an unfortunate attitude, and the Press stunt that was coming from Calcutta and elsewhere was an indication of that miserable temper. Although he would have considered this too trivial a matter for serious notice, he was not at all sure that it had not been in the public interest that some discussion had taken place.

Marquis Curzon said he did not think the speech of Lord Olivier was one he would have any reason to be proud of. The present Government were the most inexperienced, ignorant, and sensitive body of men who had ever sat on the Front Bench. They made astonishing speeches, and their letters were most amazing. One day it was the Home Secretary who plunged into the maelstrom of European politics and was disowned by his chief. Subordinate Ministers could not keep quiet for a week, and now Lord Olivier, whom he had hitherto regarded as quiet and stable, had become the worst offender of the lot. The worst part of it was that he was wholly unconscious of his error. He seemed to think that he was innocent and that everyone else was guilty of a "stunt"—he used that classic expression—of which he was the victim. This was not a case of an ordinary exchange of civil letters, but a case of correspondence between a politician of admittedly advanced views and a Secretary of State. The noble lord sent "an innocent and philosophical reply." He agreed the noble lord was innocent—his innocence was incredible—but he would point out that it was not the business of a Secretary of State to be a philosopher. Lord Olivier's action was unwise, because it could only produce, and had produced, considerable excitement and unrest. Personally he could not help looking to those communities in India whose security depended upon the retention of the communal system. Mohammedans were gravely alarmed at the suggestion that the Secretary of State disregarded what they considered to be the safeguard of their community. Moreover, why should anyone lay down for a population of 320 millions that the communal system introduced by the Government itself was inconsistent with the development of democratic institutions? The action of Lord Olivier in stating that he personally disliked the system of which he was the instrument, and that it was incompatible with the views of himself and his colleagues, was indiscreet, and deserving of the greatest condemnation.

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

GANDHIJI-A SEER & LEADER.

INDIA'S UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

(BY BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.)

India, the home of prophets, the sanctuary of Scriptures, the repository of religious and spiritual lore, the birth place of sages and saints has now in her midst a Great Teacher in the person of Mahatma Gandhi. To-day, he is the Apostle of Love and Peace. To-day, he is the Promulgator of absolute non-violence. To-day, he is the Preacher of non-violent non-cooperation. To-day, he is the Leader of Passive Resistance and of Satyagrahi. The world is viewing him with reverence. Eminent men have recognised him as the greatest man living; Eastern lands have been adopting his teachings. India, Burma, Ceylon, Palestine, Egypt, and Phillipines have all tried his Non-violent Non-cooperation to an extent. Germany has also observed it for a while. It is India's unique opportunity, to have in her midst, when repression is rampant, a Seer and a Leader of the high standard of Gandhiji, to save her from internal corruption, foreign exploitation, and economic and cultural ruination.

DARK DAYS OF 1919.

My dear contrymen, just glance over the events of 1919:—

(1) We had the Rowlatt Act, as a reward of our War services.

(2) There was the Jallianwalla Bang Massacre at Amritsar.

(3) Then came the Martial Law in the Punjab and the dropping of Bombs from Aeroplanes.

(4) Then the crawling, flogging and Salaming orders for men, women and boys.

(5) This was followed by internment, externment and imprisonment of Leaders and the suppression of papers and Politicians.

(6) Men like Panditji and Andrews were shut out from going to the Punjab, and

(7) Even Gandhiji was detained and sent back.

(8) There was terrible repression and the consequent depression and desperation in the land. Dark Clouds had gathered all over the country. And who, of all others, saved the situation, please? It was Gandhiji Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

BIRTH OF NON-COOPERATION.

Let us now pass on to 1920

(1) By this time there was the Indemnity Act, absolving all Officials of the Martial Law Days.

(2) There was the Hunter Committee Report, which dealt with the brutalities of the period.

(3) There were the debates in the Houses of Parliament over the said Report, which disillusioned India in regard to Britain's angle of vision and Britain's sense of justice.

(4) This was followed by Lloyd George's violating his pledge of 1918 in regard to Turkey.

(5) It was heightened by the landing of the Greek Army in Smyrna supported by Britain in secret.

(6) My dear countrymen can we forget the intensity and poignancy of Muslim indignation, humiliation, exasperation tending to active opposition and retaliation against Britain?

(7) And who, of all others, pacified the Muslims—Moulanas and Moulvies—classes and masses—but our great Leader Gandhiji? He unfurled the banner of Non-cooperation. For he foresaw the danger of Co-operation, when Muslim feeling was running so high. He foresaw the futility of the Reforms when Britain's head and heart were centred on repression. He foresaw the squabbles of election, if Congressmen were lured into Councils. He, Gandhiji, started Non-Cooperation in August 1920; insisted on Non-violence and thus saved India from internal strife and bloodshed.

NON-COOPERATION IN FULL SWING 1921.

Then Gandhiji insisted on the boycott of Titles, of foreign cloth, of Colleges, Law Courts and Councils. For the titles were humiliating; the foreign cloth was draining; the Colleges were de-Indianising; the law courts were ruining and the councils were distracting and dividing India and Indians. Gandhiji further asked for a crore of Congress Members, a crore of rupees and twenty lakhs of Charkhas. He toured round the country; addressed mass meetings; pacified the passions of the people; aroused their dormant spirit, appealed to them to be fearless and truthful, and called upon them to carry out the entire programme of non-violent noncooperation and clothe in nothing but Khaddar. Men like Deshbandhu Das, Pandit Motilalji, Shrijuts Rajagopalachari, Prakasam, Iyengar, Jayakar and many others gave up their practice; boys and girls left schools and colleges; litigation partly diminished; membership to Congress was enrolled; and over a crore of rupees was collected for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Non-Cooperation was in full swing. Gandhiji was the Idol of India and the wonder of the world—a man, that swayed over thirty-three crores of people. Even Lord Reading had six long interviews with him. But the heart of the Bureaucracy was unchanged. The Ali brothers were arrested and incarcerated in October 1921. And the Panditjis, Motilal and Jawahirlal, Deshbandhu and Rajagopalachari and about fifty thousand Volunteers were sent to gaol in November and December 1921 in regard to the boycott of Prince's visit. Feeling in the country ran very high. There might have been serious outbreaks all round; but who, of all others, checked the excesses? It was our Great Leader Gandhiji.

DICTATOR AND PRISONER 1922.

At the Ahmedabad Congress (December 1921) Gandhiji was unanimously elected as the Dictator. In January 1922, he was to start Civil Disobedience at Bardoli, but he stayed his hands owing to the disturbances at Chauri Chaura, which caused great disappointment in the land. Gandhiji then promulgated his constructive programme which was adopted by the A. I. C. C. at Delhi. In March 1922 Gandhiji, the Dictator of India and the Preserver of peace in India, was arrested and incarcerated by the foreign Government! And true to his injunction, all India bore the separation and humiliation with remarkable patience and non-violence. Compare this non-violent attitude and atmosphere of March 1922 with that of March 1919 and you will realise, how Gandhiji's teachings had permeated amongst the people.

FAILURE OF C. D. COMMITTEE OF 1922

It was India's misfortune that no stalwart came forward to continue the great work of Gandhiji who could carry the whole country with him. The Civil Disobedience Committee was appointed and it began its tour in July 1922. It published a Report, which the Writer characterised as "Digressive" abortive, retrograde and disruptive". It committed the gravest blunder of not having discussed all issues together before submitting its report. Further, the No-Changers' Report was handed over to the Secretary first, and the Pro-Changers' report was issued a fortnight later, and was a commentary on the former! No Lead was given in the Report. It was like a man that "went in for wool and came out shorn." The question of Civil Disobedience was practically ignored; that of Council-entry loomed large. The C. D. Committee's report was most disappointing and positively disruptive.

CONTROVERSY—INACTIVITY—COUNCIL ENTRY 1922/23.

Great hopes were centred in Desh Bandhu Das, when he was released; but alas, they were short lived; for he soon allied himself with the pro-changers. At Gaya, he took up an extraordinary position, and threatened separation. There was bitter controversy and very little solid work was done in the land. The question of Council entry was all absorbing to the classes. The masses were more or less neglected. That afforded ample opportunities to mischief makers to create differences amongst Hindus and Mohamedans. At Gaya, the No-changers carried the day, but could not carry on the constructive programme, without the co-operation of the pro-changers. After twelve months of controversy and practical inactivity, an understanding was reached at Delhi, and confirmed at Cocanada, whereby No-changers abstained from hindering the work of the Swarajists, and the latter agreed to support the execution of constructive programme. But while the controversy ceased, there was not the requisite activity.

WHO FAILED? INDIA OR GANDHIJI?

Now I ask the critics of Gandhiji, who has failed, India or Gandhiji? Has Gandhiji faltered in his programme? Has Gandhiji failed in the discharge of his duties? Has Gandhiji done anything since January 1922, when he was unanimously elected as the Dictator of India, to lose the confidence of his countrymen? Is it fair for his critics to blame Gandhiji for India's failure to do her own duty? Is Gandhiji responsible for the incompletion of his programme? Is twelve months a sufficient period for the attainment of Swaraj? Has not India progressed under Gandhiji? Has he not striven hard to purify politics and economics? Has he not brought a new era in our national life? How on earth can we blame Gandhiji, when the Elders and the workers themselves have faltered and failed in his absence? Syt. Iyeggar's contentions are queer. When India was clothed in Khadi in pre-British days, India was not suffering from acute poverty and nudity, as at present, India was lost to Hindus, when they were divided amongst themselves. And India was lost to Hindus and Muslims, when they fought amongst themselves. Reading the situation aright Gandhiji has maintained froc the very start that Swaraj is neither obtainable nor retainable without Hindu-Muslim Unity.

IS NON-COOPERATION DEAD?

Critics are clamouring that Non-cooperation is dead. Is it really so? If so how can they explain the successful Satyagraha at Guruka Baug, the flag Satyagraha at Nagpur, the No-tax campaign at Borsad, the Anti-untouchability Satyagraha at Vaikom, the Satyagraha at Tarakeshwar and the Akali Satyagraha at Jaito? Thus Non-cooperation is not dead. It might have been dormant in many places, but with due leadership, it has shown its strength and fervour.

WHAT MOVES BRITAIN?

And my countrymen what counts with Britain? What really moves Britain? Is it merely the Council debate? Is it only the exposure in the Assembly? If that was so, should not the glorious fights of Pherozshaw Mehta and Gopal Krishna Gokhale in the provincial and central Councils year in and year out have crippled the Bureaucracy and put India on the Road to Democracy? So what does frighten Britain? Not the Councils—not the debates—not the rejection of Budgets only—but the well organised opposition of the whole nation, as was achieved by Gandhiji in 1921 and which was within an inch of success.

FOLLOW MAHATMA'S LEAD.

It is thus perfectly clear,

(1) That since the dark days of 1919, Gandhiji has been India's unfaltering leader.

(2) It is Gandhiji who was appeased India, and awakened patriotism in her masses.

(3) It is Gandhiji who has given to India and to the world the gospel of Love and Non-violence in this age of greed and violence.

(4) It is Gandhiji, who has saved India from bloodshed and India's neighbours from conflagration.

(5) It is Gandhiji who has revived Charkha and Khadi, and thus given means of livelihood to the humblest in their hamlets.

(6) It is Gandhiji who has made India fearless and ready for service and sacrifice.

(7) It is principally Gandhiji who has won for India a place of honour in civilized countries.

(8) It was during Gandhiji's incarceration, that India slackened her efforts, to-day God has restored Gandhiji to health and to freedom, God has spared him for India's freedom. It is India's pride, it is India's privilege, it is India's duty to follow Mahatmaji. For, to the masses of India to-day, there is but one star shining in the Indian firmament—and that is Gandhiji. The rest are planets satellites and comets. God bless Gandhiji! God bless India! God bless the world! May we realise his message of Love and Non-violence and be worthy soldiers of Swaraj! Amen!

... P. S.

The writer has not been a blind follower of Gandhiji. He publicly opposed Gandhiji's civil disobedience movement in 1919. He also opposed the Bonfire of foreign cloth and urged for the despatch of cotton clothing to Ahmednagar and woollen clothing to Smyrna. He was also opposed to the wholesale boycott of schools and colleges by boys, who are not *strong enough* to make the requisite sacrifice. But with all these differences, the writer is convinced, that for the attainment of Swaraj for India, Gandhiji's leadership is indispensable; and it would be a thousand pities, if some of us stood in his way, for we would soon find that the masses are with Mahatmaji. Then why not all unite, and let Gandhiji resume his programme unhampered for the early attainment of Swaraj?

B. F. B.

JAIN ADDRESS TO MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOLHAPUR, June 22.

An address was presented to His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur on behalf of the Jain Students' Hostel and the Jain community at Kolhapur to-day. Prof. Lathe read the address which after congratulating His Highness on the great honour done to him by H. M. the King-Emperor showed an appreciation of the high qualities of His Highness and expressed satisfaction at the determination with which he had continued to do the work of social uplift started by his late lamented father.

Speaking about hostels, Prof. Lathe said the hostels were only the foundations of a gigantic scheme for the revival of the Maratha nation which His Highness was to achieve. In conclusion Prof. Lathe expressed the hope that His Highness would fully maintain his unique social position as the leader, not only of a caste, but of the Maratha nation as a whole.

In reply His Highness thanked the Jain community and said that in these days when principles of non-violence were the subject of a controversy in Indian politics, the high tenets of Jainism were unmistakable beacon lights showing the path towards happiness and peace which was the goal of all civilized nations.

CORRESPONDENCE SUMMARISED.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION:—A correspondent, alluding to the public meeting held at Hyderabad (Sind) protesting against compulsory vaccination says that it is cruel to enforce vaccination rule against children if parents fear any evil effects therefrom and that now that a Labour Government is in power, Indians should also be given the same facilities in this matter as are enjoyed by Englishmen.

MR. JINNAH CATCHES THE BAIT:—"Disappointed" is disappointed that Mr. Jinnah has accepted Government of India's invitation to grace the Reforms Enquiry Committee. He deplores, though knowing that no good would come out of the enquiry, that Mr. Jinnah should have consented to sit on the Committee, which shows that he too has caught the bait of Haileyism.

AMERICAN FLIERS DELAYED IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 22.

Repairs having yet not been completed to the American planes here they will not leave Rangoon to-morrow, and probably not before day-break on Wednesday; but circumstances may make them alter their plans and they may leave on Tuesday morning.

(Continued from Column 6.)

the Arya Samaj because I felt that it was losing its usefulness and its present activity was doing harm to the country itself. As a friend and a Hindu I claimed to speak pointedly to those who derived their belief from a common source. Had I been dealing with the relative merits of religions, I should certainly have given my views on Islam too.

I confess that I have no first-hand knowledge of the Vedas. But I know enough to be able to judge for myself. Principal Ramdeva is wrong in thinking that I was prejudiced against Maharshi Dayanand's teachings I do not know the exact terms of the tribute paid to the great reformer by the great men whom Principal Ramdeva mentions. But probably I should have joined them in their tribute and still retained the opinion I hold. I do not love my wife the less because I know her limitations. My critics have made the mistake of thinking that because I have criticised the founder, I have no affection or regard for him. Let me also assure Principal Ramdeva that I have read all the chapters of Satyarth Prakash. Will he forget that a man's moral teaching may be of a high order and yet his vision may be narrow? I know that many of my friends, who believe me to be a highly moral man and my moral teaching of a high order, consider that my outlook upon life is narrow and even fanatical. I do not take their criticism as an offence, though I consider myself to have a broad outlook upon life and also entitled to be classed among the most tolerant among mankind. I assure my Arya Samaj friends that I have only judged, if I have judged, as I should be judged by them. Let us therefore cry quits. Let them consider me to be the most intolerant and ignorant among their countrymen and leave me the liberty to retain the opinion I have expressed.—"Young India."

ARYA-SAMAJISTS AGAIN

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

So many Arya-Samajists have written such long dissertations on my (in their opinion) ignorance of Arya-Samaj teachings and their excellence that I was anxious to publish at least one of them so that the reader might have the Arya-Samajist view of my comments. At last I have a letter which it gives me pleasure to publish. It is from Principal Ramdeva of Kangri Gurukul. I have taken the liberty of removing only one passage which in my opinion must have been written in haste and does not do him justice. It does not affect his argument and certainly takes nothing away from his passionate exaltation of the founder of the Samaj. Here is Principal Ramdeva's letter:

"I was deeply pained to read your article on Hindu-Muslim Unity in "Young India." I have never in my life read an article so disappointing from the pen of one so great. The article has caused deep resentment and heart-burning in the Punjab and the U. P. Instead of easing the situation it has inflamed the Hindu mind and led many thinking people among the Aryas to the conclusion that you are so much biassed in favour of Islam and against the Arya Samaj that you cannot help rendering—though quite unconsciously—a grave injustice to the latter. Your attacks upon the metaphysical beliefs of the Arya Samaj were quite irrelevant and had no bearing on the Hindu-Muslim question. They were not well reasoned out and you are in no mood for a metaphysical discussion. The Arya-Samajist's belief in the plenary inspiration of the Veda has as little connection with Hindu-Muslim tension as your belief in metempsychosis has with the split in the Congress. . . Besides if belief in verbal inspiration makes for narrowness, Islam is just as narrow as the religion of the Vedas. For this belief formed an essential part of the Muslim creed even in the palmy days of the Mahomedan faith on which you dwell with such fervent enthusiasm. Your implication that Maharshi Dayananda was the first sage to proclaim the doctrine of Vedic infallibility is absolutely without any foundation in fact and only reveals the dangers of dealing with subjects which a man—however great he may be—has not studied. May I respectfully point out that the Upanishads, the Manu Smriti, the six systems of philosophy, the Puranas and the works of Shankaracharya, Ramanuja, Madhvacharya, Chaitanya and other mediaeval saints and scholars all preach this doctrine? Again the view that the Vedas contain the germs of all true knowledge including physical science is by no means new, all ancient scientists—like Arya Bhatta, Bhaskaracharya—held it. Besides, modern Vedic scholars like Pavgee, Paramashiva Iyer, Dwijdass Datta—none of whom is an Arya-Samajist—have independently arrived at the same conclusion. I wonder if you know that Aravind Ghosh has publicly declared that Swami Dayanand alone had discovered the right axioms of Vedic exegesis. The testimony of such eminent authorities—who devoted their life-time to the study of the Vedas—cannot be discredited by the mere "ipse dixit" of a Mahatma—however lofty his character and however great and overflowing his love for his kind—who has not devoted even five consecutive years to the study of the Vedas and the Vedangas in the original. I am afraid you were ill-advised in venturing into the field of theological polemics while writing as the supreme political leader of men of all faiths and creeds. Your characterisation of the Satyartha Prakash is most unfair. It seems you have not read the first ten chapters which deal with prayer, brahmacharya, pedagogics, marriage reform, sanyas, politics, salvation, knowledge and nescience, Vedas and vegetarianism form the main book—these chapters do not as a rule, touch upon other religions—and have only skipped over the four supplementary chapters. In fact you had by means of the mysterious stirrings of your subliminal consciousness, arrived at the queer conclusion that Swami Dayananda was intolerant, long before you had glanced at the Satyaratha Prakash and your hurried reading was vitiated by your pre-conceptions. You were in the position of a judge who pronounced his sentence after hearing the prosecution and then addressed himself to defence evidence in order to be able to write out a judgment in support of the sentence. Men who have read Dayananda's works carefully—your friend Andrews is one of them—or had the privilege of sitting at his feet—men like A. O. Hume, Revd. Scott, Sir Syed Ahmed, Ranade, Telang, Malabari, Raghunath Rao and Bishan Narayan Dhar—had never any difficulty in declaring that, whatever the merits of individual comments based upon data supplied to him, he was the most tolerant religious reformer of the age and his love for his kind transcended the bounds of race, country, colour and even cultural unities. I must finish now. What I have written may sound presumptuous if solely regarded as the comments of a very small man upon the conduct of one justly regarded as the greatest man of the world. My only defence is that my reverence for you is equalled only by my love and devotion. Love and devotion have, between themselves, the miraculous power to raise the humble to the level of the mighty. With love and reverance

Yours affectionately,

RAMA DEVA.

I have always said that my politics are subservient to my religion. I have found myself in them, as I could not live my religious life i.e. a life or service, without being affected by them. I should discard them to-day if they hindered it. I cannot therefore subscribe to the doctrine that I may not, being a political leader, deal with matters religious. I have dealt with

(Continued in column 5.)

THERAPEUTICS OF RELIGION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the present moment when the thorny question of Shudhi the Apple of Discord between the two sister communities of India is engaging the attentation of a wide circle of people, the following story may not appear to be altogether devoid of a special significiance and is therefore presented to you in the earnest hope that a place would please be spared for it in your valuable paper. The story was narrated to me by a medical giant of ultra territorial fame, who not only arrived at a correct diagonosies of his patient's ailmene but obtained a speedy and effective cure for it too, and at a time when the incident was wholly fresh and green in his memory. The story runs as follows.

In one of the biggest towns of India, there resided a public woman, who happened to have Moslem parents and was therefore also known to profess her parent's creed. She, however, contracted a liasion with a handsome and rich Hindu merchant and was eventually joined to him in a regular wedlock. This involved a change of faith but not even this sacrifice was considered too great to make by the woman and the pair lived up to a green old age and had several children. The husband was, however, the first to bid her adieu and the stricken widow, naturally sought solace in the observance of such religious rights as her changed faith opened before her. One fine morning, while it was yet dark, she was returning from her customary bath in one of the sacred rivers, when she collapsed with an alarming suddenness and her ailment assumed a critical form. Hakims were sent for, doctdrs were consulted, and no stones, however heavy, were left unturned by her dutiful children to save their loving mother but all to no purpose, until their attention was drawn to the narrator of the story who went about his business with his usual earnestness. His queries regarding the attendeant circumstances that accompanied the collapse elicited the fact that a Muezzin was also, just then, calling the faithful to prayers. GOD IS GREATEST .... THERE IS NO GOD BUT GOD. This was enough. No further enquiries were made and no more time was wasted in quest of further details. The Doctor's opinion had already been formed. The charm of the hour, the serenity of the call, the victim's own secession from a glorious faith, and life's other shortcomings and lapses had all rushed in review before her mental vision, and commingling together, had overwhelmed her with a sense of unutterable shame and compunuction, terminating in the completest unsettlement of her nervous equilibrium.

The cure was, however, not quite so easy of attainment as the diagonosis. When her eldest son, the heir to her husabnd's property, was apprised of it, he not only gave the readiest credence to the Doctor's opinion, but confessed that his own estimate of the disease fitted in completely with that of the Doctor's. He had, however, found himself utterly unequal to the delicate task of imparting it to his loving mother, lest she should, in her feeble health, rush to the suspicion that he was coercing her to return to her ancestral faith in order to be left an undisputed master of the whole of her husband's riches. The critical condition of his mother's health, eventually, compelled the son to discard these delicate feelings and falteringly convey the Doctor's opinion to her. The poor woman's joy may better be imagined than transmitted into words, she opened her eyes, embraced and kissed her loving child and most ardently testified to the accuracy of the diagnosis. The situation was, however, not wholly free from its own difficulties. Even since her marriage with the Hindu merchant prince, she had cut herself entirely adrift from the moorings of her ancestral faith and had got inextricably wedded to a life of luxury and ease. Her husband's enormous wealth and the birth of so many children, the darlings of her heart, had provided additional food for her determination to cling unswervingly to her altered faith. The Rubicon had been crossed, the boats burnt. The reverse of the portrait held out no hopes, promised no rest. Youth and beauty, her only stock in trade had deserted her years ago. She had no hearth and home to which, or relations to whom to turn in case of urgency, and a return to Islam would be sure to involve a life, however short, of utter pennury and hardship. This good woman, however, rose bravely to the fullest height of this gigantic problem and casting all scruples to the wind re-embraced the faith she had been taught to cherish in her early life, the creed she had learnt to lisp in her mother's arm, and is at the present moment, in the words of this medical luminary, "as fit as a fiddle." Allah-u-Akbar.—Yours, etc.

SAID MOHOMED KHAN

BHOPAL June 2.

Baby's Own Tablets

CURED THIS LITTLE GIRL OF STOMACH TROUBLES IN KELANTAN.

Anxious parents everywhere ask one another what to do when their little ones are ailing. It is for the benefit of such fathers and mothers that Mr. M. Ghazely, of Kota Bahru, Kelantan, Federated Malay States, permits the publication of the following letter. He says:—

"I am glad to inform you that since my infant grand-daughter has taken Baby's Own Tablets she has grown in weights, sleeps well at night and is free from stomach troubles."

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are guaranteed absolutely free from narcotics or other injurious drugs and are perfectly harmless even to the youngest infant. They are recommended for the treatment of infantile indigestion, feverishness, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, vomiting, they allay the pains of teething, quickly relieve colds and croup, expel worms, promote peaceful health-giving sleep. Of chemists at 14 annas for a vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Nawtam Girdhari and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

"TRUSTEESHIP" OF "NATIVES"

DEPORTED LEADER INSULTED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sending copies of letters which passed between myself and the Officer-in-Charge, Jubaland, which please publish in your paper.

I might point out to you that I did not bring the matter to the notice of the police since, because it is a native versus European and would produce anything but good results.—Yours, etc.,

HARRY THUKU,
Deported Native Leader.

Kismayu, Jubaland,
(Kenya Colony),
May 23.

Kismayu, 19th May, 1924.

The Officer-in-Charge, Jubaland,
Kismayu.

Sir,—Yesterday (Sunday), dated 18/5/24, in morning I went into an Indian tailor's shop when a half drunkard, Mr. Mason (Manager, East Africa Plantation), came in and straightway started to abuse me in English. He asked me why I was so nicely dressed even better than himself! I had a ready answer to give him, but I did not do so because it is not my habit to talk with drunkards. If I were not a prisoner in the hands of this wicked Kenya Government, this halfpenny vagabond White settler should not have dared to open his shameless mouth to abuse me in so mean a way and that, too, when I was quite faultless. Of course, I know it very well that this shameless white man was very jealous of my dress which he could hardly afford to pay for. But I would advise him through you that he should reduce his drinking tembo (whisky) which he takes so much and try to save some money to buy good clothing for himself so that he will not feel so bad for some one else's nice dress.

I am exposing this matter out to let the people outside know what White settlers in Kenya feel when they see a Native well dressed and how they treat even an educated Native. It will be doubtless seen from this type of die-hard European settlers that their plea in their many mass meetings, and when they themselves appoint Native representatives, when they reach into the Colonial Office, London, that they wish to see all Natives educated and well dressed is only humbug to bluff the world and that they are Native's best friends and well wishers, etc.

I am sending copies of this letter to Lord Delamere, and Mr. C. Kenneth Archer to let them know how their trusted disciples out here are sowing seeds of distrust amongst the Natives. I am also sending copies of this letter to the Hon Chief Native Commissioner for his information and to the Editor, "The Democrat", Nairobi, requesting him to find space to publish in his paper so that the public may also know such unfortunate accidents.

I am,
Yours respectfully,
HARRY THUKU.

No. 553/5/12.

Mr. Harry Thuku, Kismayu.

In answer to your letter of the 19th of May.

If you consider that justice should be recorded you in Court of law you should lay your complaint before the police.

If you would wish me to see Mr. Mason and to try and arrange the matter amicably I should be pleased to do so.

(Sd.) H. HASTINGS HORNE,
Officer-in-Charge, Jubaland.

Kismayu, 21st May, 1924.

The Officer-in-Charge, Jubaland,
Kismayu.

Sir,

Ref. your letter No. 553/5/12 dated 19-5-1924.

I do not want to go to the police to report the matter of which I have written to you. So far as I can remember the police are the people who made up a case against me which the Court of Justice did not care to give me a fair hearing and therefore I am sent here under a deportation order to suffer the troubles I am undergoing. This is a case of a Native against a White man and I am quite sure that I will not get justice unless you hear the case yourself personally, and then I am sure I will have a fair hearing, if this could not be done I am perfectly willing to stand this matter alone, but everybody should know that settlers are not doing towards Natives what they say publicly, therefore I have made up my mind to put the whole thing in the papers in India and Kenya for the notice of all concerned.

I hear his Excellency is coming soon and if you please allow me to speak to him about myself I shall be glad.

I am publishing all this matter in the papers so that people will know what the Trusteeship of Natives is!

I am sending copies of all this correspondence to England to let the Ministers know that Natives are not treated the same way as they have been told.

A copy of this correspondence will be sent to "Bombay Chronicle", Madras "Hindu", "Young India" and "Manchester Guardian."

Wishing to be excused for the trouble.

Yours respectfully,
HARRY THUKU.

No. 31/c/24.

Mr. Harry Thuku, Kismayu.

I have carefully read your letter of the 21st May.

2. If the facts are as you allege you should apply to the police for inciting to a breach of the peace against Mr. Mason and the case would be heard in the ordinary course.

(Sd.) H. HASTINGS HORNE,
Officer-in-Charge, Jubaland.

CALCUTTA MARKET

MANCHESTER GOODS.

During the earlier part of the period under review our market was distinctly quiet, but towards the close a much better enquiry is in evidence, particularly in Dhootie styles for July/September shipment. This however is probably partly due to the offers which have accumulated as a result of the annual Whit-week holidays in Lancashire and not solely to an increased demand for the reflenishment of stocks. We do not hear of any large purchases having been negotiated, although a certain amount of fresh business has actually been booked at rates which show a noticeable deduction on those quoted a fortnight ago.

Grey Shirting.—A slight improvement in deliveries has taken place during the past week, but in spite of this values are only steady and the tendency is still downward. Ready goods continue to attract a certain amount of attention, and sales are reported to have been made it figures which are considerably below to-day's costs for replacement.

Grey Dhooties.—A fair enquiry for all classes of Dhooties has been withessed and although in the majority of cases, offers are deferred back for improvement, the difference between our respective markets is slowly being reduced.

Whites.—There is nothing of interest to report in regard to this section, which can best be described as stagnant.

Miscellaneous.—Some improvement is reported in the sales of Doria Stripes, Poplins, and other fancy styles, but prices remain unchanged. Deliveries show a slight improvement.

Yarns.—There is no change to report.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

Our market, which remained quiet during the earlier part of the period under review, has improved considerably during the past two days, and prices show a tendency to advance. The demand from up-country is however still poor.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 4-12-0 to 5-5-0.
Mule 12½s. Rs. 4-15-0 to 5-3-0.
Mule 14½s Rs. 5-2-0 to 5-6-0.
Mule 16½s Rs. 5-5-0 to 5-9-0.
Mule 20½s Rs. 5-11-0 to 5-15-0.
Mule 22s Rs. 5-15-0 to 6-3-0.

COAL.

There is no change to report in the general tone of the market, which has been lifeless during the past week. Miners are leaving for cultivation, and as a result raisings are falling off. Wagons remains in short supply.

The following are the current quotations:—

Deserghurff Rs. 11 to Rs. 11-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams, Jherria—Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10.
11 and 12 Seams, Jherria—Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.
10 Seam, Jherria—Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.
Raneegunge—Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.'s weekly report, dated Calcutta, 17th June, 1924, says:—

Heavy Goods—have ruled fully steady during the week. Australian Cornsacks for the season came in for further attention, but only a moderate trade has passed. Woolpacks for the Cape and Australia met with a good enquiry and a fair business has resulted at advancing rates.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (24 ozs.) for July at Rs. 36-0-0; D. W. Nitrate Bags (25 ozs.) for October at Rs. 36-12-0, for January at Rs. 33-12-0, or April at Rs. 34-12-0; B. Twills (42½ x 45 hd.) for July at Rs. 52-4-0 basis; Liverpool Twills (41½ x 24 hd.) for July at Rs. 51-0-0 basis.

For Egypt and the Levant.— Grainsacks (3¼ lbs.) for October/December at Rs. 108-0-0; Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for October at Rs. 110-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for June at Rs. 52-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 50-4-0, for August/October at Rs. 49-4-0, for September at Rs. 49-12-0; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for July/August at Rs. 2-13-0, for August at Rs. 2-11-0 to Rs. 2-12-0, for September at Rs. 2-8-0, for October at Rs. 2-6-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July/September at Rs. 51-8-0 to Rs. 52-0-0, for August at Rs. 51-8-0, for August/September at Rs. 51-8-0 to Rs. 51-12-0, for October/December at Rs. 50-8-0; Woolpacks for June at Rs 3-3-6, for July at Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 3-4-0, for July and August at Rs. 3-4-0, for August at Rs. 3-0-0, for 10th and 15th September at Rs. 3-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 2-10-0, for November/December at Rs. 2-10-0, for January/June at Rs. 2-8-0.

For Burmah and the Straits. E. Bags for June at Rs. 41-0-0, for July at Rs. 40-8-0; Hy. C.'s for July/September at Rs. 49-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—D. W. Flour Bags for January/March at Rs. 56-8-0; B. Twills for June at Rs. 52-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 50-4-0, for August/October at Rs. 49-4-0, for September at Rs. 49-12-0, for October/December at Rs. 48-8-0; Liverpool Twills for October/December at Rs. 56-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 55-8-0.

Hessians—were rather easier at the opening, but close firmer. Business has been limited chiefly owing to the unwillingness of sellers to operate at rates offering.

9 porters for Ready and June at Rs. 15-1-0 to Rs. 14-15-0 to Rs. 15-5-0 to Rs. 15-5-0, for July/September at Rs. 15-2-0 to Rs. 14-15-0 to Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 15-6-0, for August at Rs. 15-1-0 for October/December at Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 15-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 15-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 15-0-0.

40"—9 ozs. for early July at Rs. 16-4-0 to Rs. 16-8-0.

50"—10 ozs. for July/September at Rs. 19-0-0.

11 porters for Ready and June at Rs. 20-6-0 to Rs. 20-3-0 to Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 20-6-0 to Rs. 20-8-0, for July at Rs. 20-5-0 to Rs. 20-8-0, for August at Rs. 20-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 20-6-0 to Rs. 20-2-0 to Rs. 20-8-0, for September at Rs. 20-6-0, for October at Rs. 19-14-0 to Rs. 20-2-0 for October/December at Rs. 19-10-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-12-0, for October/March at Rs. 19-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 19-4-0.

45"—10 ozs. for October/March at Rs. 20-12-0.

Australian Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for October/March at Rs. 38-4-0.

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

A PROGRAMME.

(BY BENARSIDAS CHATURVEDI.)

After my return from East Africa I have discussed the question of Indians Overseas with Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C. F. Andrews, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri. I asked them what was to be done for our countrymen abroad. If I were to take the highest common factor of their opinion it will come to three words "Cultivate Public Opinion." Here they all agree divergent as their politics are. Now the question is how to cultivate public opinion on this subject. Shall we carry on a vigorous propaganda in the Press and on the platform? As regards the propaganda on the platform we cannot be very hopeful about it. The public is tired of hearing speeches and until and unless people like Mr. Sastri and Mr. Andrews take up the work of delivering speeches on this subject no useful purpose will be served by our using the platform for this work. As it is improbable that Mr. Sastri or Mr. Andrews will find time to take up this work the only course of action open to us is to carry on our work through the Press. I must add here that our Press—English and Vernacular—is ever ready to help the cause of Indians Overseas. But we should take into our consideration one important fact i.e. we ought to suggest our remedies for the grievances when we put them before the public. Nothing tires out a newspaper reader more than aimless propaganda. There must be a central aim behind it. Suppose our aim is to expose the ways of British Imperialism in the Colonies then let us bear this fact in mind and let this be the guiding motive of our propaganda. As regards remedies for the removal of the grievances of Indians Overseas, well it is difficult to point them out. The problems of one colony differ from those of another materially and it will be foolish to suggest any general remedy. Of course the ultimate remedy for our grievances abroad is Swarajya at home but we ought to do something for our countrymen overseas now and immediately. We cannot leave our people abroad to their fate till we attain Swarajya. We ought to chalk out a line of action a programme. Here is one that may be suggested to the public.

1. Publication of Overseas bulletins.
2. Commissions of enquiry to Malaya, Ceylon and Mauritius.
3. Sending some workers to East Africa
4. Opening an Overseas Department in the Congress.
5. Making an enquiry into the condition of returned emigrants in the United Provinces and Madras Presidency.

Deputation to Malaya Ceylon and Mauritius

We have for our model the Khadi Patrika. They will be published in all our papers and thus we shall be able to reach a large number of people. Starting an overseas journal will be a costly affair and it will not be a success financially. Pamphlets on this subject in Hindi, Tamil and English will also serve a useful purpose.

Out of twenty-one lakhs of Indian overseas nearly sixteen lakhs or more than 75 per cent. live in the above mentioned three places. It is really surprising that we have been neglecting these colonies almost altogether. We must have first-hand knowledge about our people in these places. It is therefore essential to send a deputation to these colonies to enquire and report on the condition of our people there.

Workers for East Africa.

There is an idea abroad in the colonies that while we are ready to exploit the grievances of our people overseas for our political ends we are not prepared to do anything practical for them. Our colonial countrymen complain that India has been negligent about them. Is not our struggle in Kenya even as important as the Nagpur or Borsad struggle, argue our people in Kenya. When the Kenya decision came many of our leaders delivered strong speeches and it was even suggested that we ought to reconsider our Congress creed in view of the Kenya betrayal. A resolution to that effect was brought before the Special Congress at Delhi but it could not be passed. In its place an amendment was passed asking the Working Committee to organise educative propaganda for Indians overseas. Seven months have passed and nothing has been done in this direction. Our people in Kenya have a right to know whether we mean to help them in any way so that they may know where they stand.

Overseas Department of Congress.

Our South African Indian Congress has passed a resolution asking the Congress to open this department. The suggestion is a valuable one and it deserves favourable consideration at the hands of the All-India Congress Committee.

Returned Emigrants.

An enquiry into the condition of these returned emigrants is necessary. The problem concerns two provinces only, i.e., U. P. and Madras and it will not be a difficult thing to make this enquiry through the help of the Congress organisations. This is only a rough sketch of a programme of work for our people overseas. There is nothing controversial or impracticable about it. Given some financial support and a few earnest workers it can be worked out. Will these be forthcoming?

VEDAS—A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some weeks ago I had asked your readers to inform me of the best English translation of the Vedas. But no one gave me the information. I must, therefore, come to the conclusion that there exists no translation of the Vedas in English.

The Arya Samajists are always very active to condemn this man and that and to protest and to create mischief, but they do not see to such tasks as this—of giving information to the public re. their religion.—Yours etc.,

I. A.

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